SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C

The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning, at the following rates:

ONE YEAR, (in advance,)..... $2.00
" " (if not paid within six mos.).... $2.50
" " (if not paid within the year,)... $3.00

All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
☞ Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
☞ Collections promptly made. [Dec. 9,'64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:t

E. B. STUCKEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and DR. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.,
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20.'65.,

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 49

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 monts.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	11.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCHAS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Bedford Inquirer.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Delivered at the commencement of the Second Regular Session of the Fortieth Congress.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—

Upon the re-assembling of Congress, it again becomes my duty to call your attention to the state of the Union, and to its continued disorganized condition under the various laws which have been passed upon the subject of reconstruction.

It may be safely assumed, as an axiom in the government of States, that the greatest wrongs inflicted upon a people are caused by unjust and arbitrary legislation, or by the unrelenting decrees of despotic rulers, and that the timely revocation of injurious and oppressive measures is the greatest good that can be conferred upon the nation. The legislator or ruler who has the wisdom and magnanimity to retrace his steps, when convinced of error, will sooner or later be rewarded with the respect and gratitude of an intelligent and patriotic people.

Our own history—although embracing a period less than a century—affords abundant proof that most, if not all, of our domestic troubles, are directly traceable to violations of the organic law and excessive legislation. The most striking illustrations of this fact are furnished by the enactments of the past three years upon the question of reconstruction. After a fair trial they have substantially failed and proved pernicious in their results, and there seems to be no good reason why they should longer remain upon the statute book. States to which the Constitution guarantees a republican form of government have been reduced to military dependencies, in each of which the people have been made subject to the arbitrary will of the commanding general. Although the Constitution requires that each State shall be represented in Congress, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are yet excluded from the two Houses, and contrary to the express provisions of that instrument, were denied participation in the recent election for a President and Vice President for the United States. The attempt to place the white population under the domination of persons of color in the South has impaired, if not destroyed, the kindly relations that had previously existed between them; and mutual distrust has engendered a feeling of animosity which, leading in some instances to collision and bloodshed, has prevented that co operation between the two races so essential to the success of industrial enterprises in the Southern States. Nor have the inhabitants of those States alone suffered from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of these Congressional enactments. The entire Union has been agitated by grave apprehensions of troubles which might again involve the peace of the nation; its interests have been injuriously affected by the derangement of business and labor, and the consequent want of prosperity throughout that portion of the country.

The Federal Constitution—the *magna charter* of American rights, under whose wise and salutary provisions we have successfully conducted all our domestic and foreign affairs, sustained ourselves in peace and in war, and become a great nation among the powers of the earth—must assuredly be now adequate to the settlement of questions growing out of the civil war waged alone for its vindication. This great fact is made most manifest by the condition of the country when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865. Civil strife had ceased; the spirit of rebellion had spent its entire force; in the Southern States the people had warmed into national life, and throughout the whole country a healthy re-action in public sentiment had taken place. By the application of the simple yet effective provisions of the Constitution, the Executive department, with the voluntary aid of the States, had brought the work of restoration as near completion as was within the scope of its authority, and the nation was encouraged by the prospect of an early and satisfactory adjustment of all its difficulties. Congress, however, intervened and, refusing to perfect the work so nearly consummated, declined to admit members from the unrepresented States, adopted a series of measures which arrested the progress of restoration, frustrated all that had been so successfully accomplished, and, after three years of agitation and strife, has left the country farther from the attainment of union and fraternal feeling than at the inception of the congressional plan of reconstruction. It needs no argument to show that legislation which has produced such baneful consequences should be abrogated, or else made to conform to the genuine principles of republican government.

Under the influence of party passion and sectional prejudice, other acts have been passed not warranted by the Constitution. Congress has already been made familiar with my views respecting the "tenure of office bill." Experience has proved that its repeal is demanded by the best interests of the country, and that while it remains in force the President cannot enjoin that rigid accountability of public officers so essential to an honest and efficient execution of the laws. Its revocation would enable the Executive Department to exercise the power of appointment and removal in accordance with the original design of the Federal Constitution.

The act of March 2, 1867, making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes, contains provisions which interfere with the President's constitutional functions as commander-in chief of the army, and deny to States of the Union the right to protect themselves by means of their own militia. These provisions should be at once annulled; for while the first might in times of great emergency, seriously embarrass the Executive in efforts to employ and direct the common strength of the nation for its protection and preservation, the other is contrary to the express declaration of the Constitution, that "a well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

It is believed that the repeal of all such laws would be accepted by the American People as at least a partial return to the fundamental principles of the Government, and an indication that hereafter the Constitution is to be made the Nation's safe and unerring guide. They can be productive of no permanent benefit to the country, and should not be permitted to stand as so many monuments of the deficient wisdom which has characterized our recent legislation.

The condition of our finances demands the early and earnest consideration of Congress. Compared with the growth of our population, the public expenditures have reached an amount unprecedented in our history.

The population of the United States in 1790 was nearly four millions of people. Increasing each decade about thirty-three per cent., it reached in 1860 thirty-one millions —an increase of seven hundred per cent. on the population in 1790. In 1869 it is estimated that it will reach thirty-eight millions, or an increase of eight hundred and sixty-eight per cent. in seventy-nine years.

The annual expenditures of the Federal Government in 1791 were four million two hundred thousand dollars; in 1820, eighteen million two hundred thousand dollars; in 1860, forty-one millions; in 1860, sixty-three millions; in 1865, nearly thirteen hundred millions, and in 1869 it is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report, tha they will be three hundred and seventy-two millions

By comparing the public disbursements of 1869, as estimated, with those of 1791, it will be seen that the increase of expenditure since the beginning of the Government has been eight thousand six hundred and eighteen per centum, while the increase of the population for the same period was only eight hundred and sixty-eight per centum. Again: the expenses of the Government in 1860, the year of peace immediately preceding the war, were only sixty-three millions; while in 1869, the year of peace three years after the war, it is estimated they will be three hundred and seventy-two millions—an increase of four hundred and eighty-nine per centum, while the increase of population was only twenty-one per centum for the same period.

These statistics further show that in 1791 the annual national expenses, compared with the population, were little more than one dollar per capita, and in 1860 but two dollars per capita; while in 1869 they will reach the extravagant sum of nine dollars and seventy-eight cents per capita.

It will be observed that all of these statements refer to and exhibit the disbursements of peace periods. It may, therefore, be of interest to compare the expenditures of the three war periods—the war with Great Britian, the Mexican war, and the war of the rebellion.

In 1813 the annual expenses incident to the war of 1812 reached their highest amount—about thirty-one millions; while our population slightly exceeded eight millions, showing an expenditure of only three dollars and eighty cents per capita. In 1847 the expenditures growing out of the war with Mexico reached fifty-five millions, and the population was about twenty-one millions, giving only two dollars and sixty cents per capita for the war expenses of that year. In 1865 the expenditures called for by the rebellion reached the vast amount of twelve hundred and ninety millions, which, compared with a population of thirty-four millions, gives thirty-eight dollars and twenty cents per capita.

From the fourth day of March, 1789, to the thirtieth day of June, 1861, the entire expenditures of the Government were seventeen hundred millions of dollars. During that period we were engaged in wars with Great Britian and Mexico, and were involved in hostilities with powerful indian tribes; Louisiana was purchased from France at a cost of fifteen millions of dollars; Florida was ceded to us by Spain for five millions; California was acquired from Mexico for fifteen millions, and the Territory of New Mexico was obtained from Texas for the sum of ten millions. Early in 1861 the war of the rebellion commenced; and from the first of July of that year to the thirtieth of June, 1865, the public expenditure reached the enormous aggregate of thirty three hundred millions. Three years of peace have intervened, and during that time the disbursements of the Government have successively been five hundred and twenty millions, three hundred and forty-six millions and three hundred and ninety-three millions. Adding to these amounts three hundred and seventy two millions, estimated as necessary for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1869, we obtain a total expenditure of sixteen hundred millions of dollars during the four years immediately succeeding the war, or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy-two years that preceded the rebellion, and embraced the extraordinary expenditures already named.

These startling facts clearly illustrate the necessity of retrenchment in all branches of the public service. Abuses which were tolerated during the war for the preservation of the nation will not be endured by the people, now that profound peace prevails. The receipts from internal revenues and customs have, during the past three years, gradually diminished, and the continuance of useless and extravagant expenditures will involve us in national bankruptcy, or else make inevitable an increase of taxes, already too onerous, and in many respects obnoxious on account of their inquisitorial character. One hundred millions annually are expended for the military force, a large portion of which is employed in the execution of laws both unnecessary and unconstitutional; one hundred and fifty millions are required each year to pay the interest on the public debt; an army of tax gatherers impoverishes the nation; and public agents, placed by Congress beyond the control of the Executive, divert from their legitimate purposes large sums of money which they collect from the people in the name of the Government. Judicious legislation and prudent economy can alone remedy defects and avert evils which, if suffered to exist, cannot fail to diminish confidence in the public councils, and weaken the attachment and respect of the people towards their political institutions. Without the proper care the small balance which it is estimated will remain in the Treasury, at the close of the present fiscal year, will not be realized, and additional millions be added to a debt which is now enumerated by billions.

It is shown, by the able and comprehensive report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were $405,638,083, and that the expenditures for the same period were $377,340,284, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $28,297,798. It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, will be $341,392,868, and the expenditures $336,152,470, showing a small balance of $5,240398 in favor of the government. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $327,000,000, and the expenditures to $303,000,000-leaving an estimated surplus of $24,000,000.

It becomes proper, in this connection, to make a brief reference to our public indebtedness, which has accumulated with such alarming rapidity and assumed such colossal proportions.

In 1789, when the Government commenced operations under the Federal Constitution, it was burdened with an indebtedness of seventy-five millions of dollars, created during the war of the Revolution. This amount had been reduced to forty-five millions dollars when in 1812 war was declared against Great Britain. The three years' struggle that followed largely increased the national obligations, and in 1816 they had attained the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven millions. Wise and economical legislation, however, enabled the Government to pay the entire amount within a period of twenty years, and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing, and was one of the great events of President Jackson's administration. After its redemption a large fund remained in the Treasury, which was deposited for safe keeping with the several States, on condition that it should be returned when required by the public wants. In 1849—the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico—we found ourselves involved in a debt of sixty-four millions; and this was the amount owed by the Government in 1860, just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion. In the spring of 1861 our civil war commenced. Each year of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt; and when, in the spring of 1865, the nation successfully emerged from the conflict, the obligations of the Government had reached the immense sum of $2,873,992,909.

The Secretary of the Treasury shows that on the 1st day of November, 1867, this amount had been reduced to $2,491,504,450; But at the same time his report exhibits an increase during the past year of $35,625,102; for the debt on the 1st day of November last is stated to have been $2,527,129,552. It is estimated by the Secretary that the returns of the past month will add to our liabilities the further sum of eleven-millions—making a total increase during thirteen months of forty-six and a half millions.

In my message to Congress of December 4, 1865, it was suggested that a policy should be devised which, without being oppressive to the people, would at once begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and, if persisted in, discharge it fully within a definite number of years. The Secretary of the Treasury forcibly recommends legislation of this character, and justly urges that the longer it is deferred the more difficult must become its accomplishment. We should follow the wise precedents established in 1789 and 1816, and without further delay make provision for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as may be practicable. The fruits of their labors should be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than used to build up and sustain moneyed monopolies in our own and other lands. Our foreign debt is already computed by the Secretary of the Treasury at eight hundred and fifty millions; citizens of foreign countries receive interest upon a large portion of our securities, and American tax-payers are made to contribute large sums for their support. The idea that such a debt is to become permanent should be at all times discarded, as involving taxation too heavy to be borne, and payment once in every sixteen years, at the present rate of interest, of an amount equal to the original sum. This vast debt, if permitted to become permanent and increasing, must eventually be gathered into the hands of a few, and enable them to exert a dangerous and controlling power in the affairs of the Government. The borrowers would become servants to the lenders—the lenders the masters of the people. We now pride ourselves upon having given freedom to four millions of the colored race; it will then be our shame that forty millions of people, by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy, have suffered themselves to become enslaved, and merely exchanged slave-owners for new taskmasters in the shape of bondholders and tax-gatherers. Besides, permanent debts pertain to monarchical governments, and, tending to monopolies, perpetuities, and class legislation, are totally irreconcilable with free institutions. Introduced into our republican system, they would gradually but surely sap its foundations, eventually subvert our governmental fabric, and erect upon its ruins a moneyed aristocracy. It is our sacred duty to transmit unimpaired to our posterity the blessings of liberty which were bequeathed to us by the founders of the Republic, and by our example teach those who are to follow us carefully to avoid the dangers which threaten a free and independent people.

Various plans have been proposed for the payment of the public debt. However they may have varied as to the time and mode in which it should be redeemed, there seems to be a general concurrence as to the propriety and justice of a reduction in the present rate of interest. The Secretary of the Treasury in his report recommends five per cent. Congress, in a bill passed prior to adjournment on the 27th of July last, agreed upon four and four and a half per cent.; while by many three per cent. has been held to be an amply sufficient return for the investment. The general impression as to the exorbitancy of the existing rate of interest has led to an inquiry in the public mind respecting the consideration which the government has actually received for its bonds, and the conclusion is becoming prevelent that the amount which it obtained was in real money three or four hundred per cent. less than the obligations which it issued in return. It cannot be denied that we are paying an extravagant per centage for the use of the money borrowed which was paper currency, greatly depreciated below the value of coin. This fact is made apparent when we consider that bondholders receive from the Treasury, upon each dollar they own in government securities, six per cent. in gold, which is nearly or quite equal to nine per cent. in currency; that the bonds are then converted into capital for the national banks, upon which those institutions issue their circulation, bearing six per cent. interest; and that they are exempt from taxation by the Government and the States, and thereby enhanced two per cent. in the hands of the holders. We thus have an aggregate of seventeen per cent., which may be received upon each dollar by the owners of Government securities. A system that produces such results is justly regarded as favoring a few at the expense of the many, and has led to the further inquiry whether our bondholders, in view of the large profits which they have enjoyed, would themselves be averse to a settlement of our indebtedness upon a plan which would yield them a fair remuneration, and at the same time be just to the tax-payers of the nation. Our national credit should be sacredly observed; but in making provision for our creditors we should not forget what is due to the masses of the people. It may be assumed that the holders of our securities have already received upon their bonds a larger amount than their original investment, measured by a gold standard. Upon this statement of facts it would seem but just and equitable that the six per cent. interest now paid by the Government should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semi-annual instalments, which in sixteen years and eight months would liquidate the entire national debt. Six per cent. in gold would at present rates be equal to nine per cent. in currency, and equivalent to the payment of the debt one and a half times in a fraction less than seventeen years. This, in connection with all the other advantages derived from their investment, would afford to the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital, and wtih this they should be satisfied. The lessons of the past admonish the lender that it is not well to be over anxious in exacting from the borrower rigid compliance with the letter of the bond.

If provision be made for the payment of the indebtedness of the Government in the manner suggested, our nation will rapidly recover its wonted prosperity. Its interests require that some measure should be taken to release the large amount of capital invested in the securities of the Government. It is not now merely unproductive, but in taxation annually consumes one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, which would otherwise be used by our enterprising people in adding to the wealth of the nation. Our commerce, which at one time successfully rivalled that of the great maritime Powers, has rapidly diminished, and our industrial interests are in a depressed and languishing condition. The development of our inexhaustible resources is checked, and the fertile fields of the South are becoming waste for want of means to till them. With the release of capital, new life would be infused into the paralyzed energies of our people, and activity and vigor imparted to every branch of industry. Our people need encouragement in their efforts to recover from the effects of the rebellion and of injudicious legislation; and it should be the aim of the Government to stimulate them by the prospect of an early release from the burdens which impede their prosperity. If we cannot take the burdens from their shoulders, we should at least manifest a willingness to help to bear them.

In referring to the condition of the circulating medium, I shall merely reiterate, substantially, that portion of my last annual message which relates to that subject.

The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by its means is a question upon which political economists have not agreed. Nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistably flow to those points where it is in greatest demand. The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean; and indeed currency, like the tides, has its ebbs and flows throughout the commercial world.

At the beginning of the rebellion the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions of dollars. Now the circulation of national bank notes and those known as "legal tenders" is nearly seven hundred millions. While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these diverse opinions, it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues, when compared with a metalic or convertible currency: For this purpose, let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation? Probably not more than half the amount of the later—showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the Government, as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holder of its notes and those of the National banks to convert them, without loss, into specie or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium need not necessarily follow. This however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value in the hands of their holders would be enhanced one hundred per cent.

Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of that instrument, the country had just emerged from the War of the Revolution, and was suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency. The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evils which they themselves had experienced. Hence, in providing a circulating medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, at the same time prohibiting the States from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts,

The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces, first notes of the National Banks, which are made receivable for all dues to the Government, excluding imposts, and by all its creditors, excepting in payment of interest upon its bonds and the securities themselves; second legal-tender notes, issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens as of all Government dues, excepting imposts; and, third gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finance, however, the metallic currency, when collected, is reserved only for one class of Government creditors, who, holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the National Treasury. There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people why those who defend us on the land and protect us on the sea; the pensioner upon the gratitude of the nation, bearing the scars and wounds received while in its service; the public servants in the various Departments of the Government; the farmer who supplies the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy; the artisan who toils in the nation's workshops, or the mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels of war—should, in payment of their just and hard earned dues, receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving, are paid in coin of gold and silver. Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform value. This can only be accomplished by the restoration of the currency to the standard established by the Constitution; and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may, if it has not already done so, create a prejudice that may become deep rooted and wide spread, and imperil the national credit.

The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics.

The aggregate product of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1867 amounted to $1,173,000,000, while, for the same period, the next exports of specie were $741,000,000. This shows an excess of product over net exports of $433,000.000. There are in the Treasury $103 705,985 in coin; in circulation in the States on the Pacific Coast about $40,000,000, and a few millions in the National and other Banks—in all less than $160,000,000. Taking into consideration the specie in the country prior to 1849, and that produced since 1867, and we have more than $300,000,000 not accounted for by exportation or by the returns of the Treasury, and therefore most probably remaining in the country.

These are important facts and show how completely the inferior currency will supercede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade, to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited, and a demand created which will cause the retention at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold bearing fields as may be sufficient for purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency so long as the Government and banks, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fill the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding a coinage by our mints, since 1849, of eight hundred and seventy-four millions of dollars, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their use and benefit, and specimens of the precious metals bearing the national devices are seldom seen, except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty.

If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent curreney of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation, to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving to the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let all our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the government and national banks should be required to take the most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments. Let specie payments once be earnestly inaugurated by the government and banks, and the value of the paper circulation would directly approximate a specie standard.

Specie payments having been resumed by the Government and banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either of a less denomination than twenty dollars should by law be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency which in all their business transactions will be uniform in value at home and abroad.

"Every man of property or industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to maintain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium—such a medium as shall be real and substantial, not liable to vibrate with opinions, not subject to be blown up or blown down by the breath of speculation, but to be stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness: it wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation." It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesmen, that "of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with a fraudulent currency, and the robberies committed by depreciated paper.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his report gives valuable information in reference to the interests confided to the supervision of his department, and reviews the operations of the Land Office, Pension office, Patent Office and the Indian Bureau.

During the first fiscal year ending June 30 1868 six millions six hundred and fifty five thousand seven hundred acres of public land were disposed of. The entire cash receipts of the General Land Office for the same period were $1,632,7 5, being greater by $284,883 than the amount realized from the same sources during the previous year. The entries under the homestead law cover two million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-three acres nearly one-fourth of which was taken under the act of June 21, 1866, which applies only to the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida.

On the 30th of June, 1868, one hundred and sixty-nine thousand six hundred and forty three names were borne on the pension rolls, and during the year ending on that day the total amount paid for pensions, including the expenses of disbursement, $24,010,982, being $5,391,025 greater than expended for like purposes during the preceding year.

During the year ending the 30th of September last, the expenses of the Patent Office exceeded the receipts by one hundred and seventy-one dollars; and, including re-issues and designs, fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty-three patents were issued.

Treaties with various Indian tribes have been concluded, and will be submitted to the Senate for its constitutional action. I cordially sanction the stipulations which provide for reserving lands for the various tribes, where they may be encouraged to abandon their nomadic habits and engage in agricultural and industrial pursuits. This policy, inaugurated many years since, has met with signal success, wherever it has been pursued in good faith and with becoming liberality by the United States. The necessity for extending it as far as practicable in our relations with the aboriginal population is greater now than at any preceeding period. Whilst we furnish subsistence and instruction to the Indians, and guarantee the undisturbed enjoyment of their treaty rights, we should habitually insist upon the faithful observance of their agreement to remain within their respective reservations. This is the only mode by which collisions with other tribes and with the whites can be avoided, and the safety of our frontier settlements secured.

The companies constructing the railway from Omaha to Sacramento have been most energetically engaged in prosecuting the work, and it is believed that the line will be completed before the expiration of the next fiscal year. The six per cent bonds issued to these companies amounted on the 5th inst, to $44,337,000, and additional work has been performed to the extent of $3,200,000,000.

The Secretary of the Interior in August last invited my intention to the report of a Government director of the Union Pacific railroad company, who had been specially instructed to examine the location, construction and equipment of their road. I submitted for the opinion of the Attorney General certain questions in regard to the authority of the Executive which arose upon this report, and those which had from time to time been presented by the commissioners appointed to inspect each successive section of the work. After carefully considering the law of the case, he affirmed the right of the Executive to order, if necessary, a thorough revision of the entire road. Commissioners were thereupon appointed to examine this and other lines, and have recently submitted a statement of their investigations, of which the report of the Secretary of the Interior furnishes specific information.

The report of the Secretary of War contains information of interest and importance respecting the several Bureaus of the War Department and the operations of the army. The strength of our military force, on the 30th of September last was forty-eight thousand men, and it is computed that, by the first of January next this number will be decreased to forty-three thousand. It is the opinion of the Secretary of War that within the next year a considerable diminution of the infantry force may be made without detriment to the interests of the country; and in view of the great expense attending the military peace establishment, and the absolute necessity of retrenchment whenever it can be applied, it is hoped that Congress will sanction the ruduction which his report recommends. While in 1860 sixteen thousand three hundred men cost the nation $18,472,000, the sum of $65,682,000 is estimated as necessary for the support of the army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. The estimates of the War Department for the last two fiscal year were, for 1867, $33,814.461, and for 1868 $25,205,669. The actual expenditures during the same periods were, respectively, $95,224,415 and $123,246,648. The estimate submitted in December last for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1869, was $77,125,707; the expenditures for the first quarter, ending the 30th of September last, were $27,229,117, and the Secretary of the Treasury gives $66,000,000 as the amount which will probably be required during the remaining three quarters, if there should be no reduction of the army—making its aggregate cost for the year considerably in excess of ninety three millions. The difference between the estimates and expenditures for the three fiscal years which have been named is thus shown to be $175,545,343 for this single branch of the public service.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the operations of that Department and of the Navy during the year. A considerable reduction of the force has been effected. There are forty two vessels, carrying four hundred and eleven guns, in the six squadrons which are established in different parts of the world. Three of these vessels are returning to the United States, and four are used as store ships, leaving the actual cruising force thirty-five vessels, carrying three hundred and fifty six guns. The total number of vessels in the navy is two hundred and six, mounting seventeen hundred and forty three guns. Eighty one vessels of every description are in use, armed with six hundred and ninty six guns. The number of enlisted men in the service, including apprentices, has been reduced to eight thousand five hundred. An increase of navy yard facilities is recommended as a measure which will, in the event of war, be promotive of economy and security. A more through and systematic survey of the North Pacific Ocean is advised in view of recent acquisitions, our expanding commerce, and the increasing intercourse between the Pacific States and Asia. The naval pension fund, which consists of of the avails of prizes captured during the war, amounts to $14,000,000. Exception is taken to the act of 23d July last, which reduces the interest on the fund loaned to the Government by the Secretary, as trustees, to three per cent., instead of six per cent., which was originally stipulated when the investment was made. An amendment of the pension laws is suggested to remedy omissions and defects in existing enactments. The expenditures of the Department during the last fiscal year were $20,120,394, and the estimates for the coming year amount to $20,993,414.

The Postmaster General's report furnishes a full and clear exhibit of the operations and condition of the postal service. The ordinary postal revenue for the fiscal year June 30, 1868, was $16,292,600, and the total expenditures, embracing all the service for which special appropriations have been made by Congress, amounted to $22,730,582, showing an excess of expenditures of $6,437,991. Deducting from the expenditures the sum of $1,896,525, the am

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1868.

THE MESSAGE.

To the exclusion of much other, and perhaps more valuable and interesting, matter we lay before our readers the fourth and (let us be thankful) the last annual message of President Johnson. It is a document not entirely without merit, but what good there is in it is not new and what is new is not good, but unmitigatedly bad. Audacity, impudence and egotism are its most prominent features, and frequently crop out all three together at a single point, as when he says of the Reconstruction measures, that, "The repeal of all such laws would be accepted by the American people, as at least a partial return to the fundamental principles of the Government." The dishonest and unreasonable comparison of the expenditures of 1790 and 1791 with those of the past few years, at the close of one of the most gigantic wars recorded in history, could only have been made by the most brazen-faced demagogue. As to the recommendation of repudiation there can be but one opinion among honest men; the sentence "The lessons of the past admonish the lender that it is not well to be over-anxious in exacting from the borrower rigid compliance with the letter of the bond" is highly suggested of a Dick Turpin code of ethics. The brilliant financial talent of the President has by no means solved the currency riddle, that his genius is much better suited to planning a highway robbery than to the solving of abstruse questions of finance will readily appear to any one who takes the trouble to wade through his twaddle. Our opinion of the President's so called important improvements in our postal arrangements with Great Britian and other countries by the late treaties will be found in another column; the less we have of that kind of improvement the better for us. In discussing the efforts of our neighbors in the West Indies to establish Democratic Governments he again indulges in a characteristic malignant fling at the reconstruction measures, notwithstanding the fact that the people have endorsed those measures, much as he deprecates them; he seems not to have lost faith however in our institutions as appears from the following:

"I am aware that upon the question of further extending our possessions it is apprehended by some that our political system cannot successfully be applied to an area more extended than our continent; but the conviction is rapidly gaining ground in the American mind that, with the increased facilities for intercommunication between all portions of the earth, the principles of free government as embraced in our Constitution, if faithfully maintained and carried out, would prove of sufficient strength and breadth to comprehend witnin their sphere and influence the civilized nations of the world."

Which is coupled with an almost direct recommendation to purchase, annex or otherwise obtain possession of several or all of the West Indies. The message closes with, what is very remarkable for so devout a worshipper of the Constitution, a series of recommendations, by no means new, but nevertheless perhaps good, to change the Constitution, in relation to the election of the President, and Senators, to limit the office of the President to one term, the more specific designation of the Presidential succession in case of death and the limitation of the Supreme Judges to a term of years. Altogether it is not a matter of surprise that, the Senate, indecorous though it was, adjourned in disgust before the message was half read by the clerk.

A BUNGLING TREATY.

The new Postal Treaty with England that goes into effect on the first of January next seems in some respects to have been made for the benefit of foreigners alone. By this treaty English books in packages to the extent of a hundred pounds are carried through the country at 16 cents a pound or one cent per ounce while American books are charged at the rate of 96 cents a pound and no packages over four pounds can be sent at all unless the sender prepays letter postage on them. It is both a cruel wrong and a burning shame that we should send out ministers to Foreign nations to take care of our interests at high salaries, who are either so shamefully ignorant as to permit themselves to be hoodwinked, or so brazenly venal as to be bribed, into selling out for British gold the best interests of our country. One would suppose that some agent of the Southern Confederacy had negotiated a treaty of this kind, that rebel histories of the Rebellion might be printed in England by Expatriated rebels and sent to Southern rebels at the expense of Northern taxpayers. It could not have been better suited to such a purpose if it had been drawn up for it expressly. The extension of mail facilities to the Southern states has caused an excess of over 5,000,000 dollars in the postal department the past year over receipts; so much for ministering to our enemies at home; next year we are to pay a similar tax for the benefit of our British enemies, so that the Lairds and Roebucks may be enabled to transmit their brochures at the public expense to their Southern friends. What a blessing it is to a free, proud spirited people to have a drunken President, who sends toady ministers to foreign courts to barter away their best interests to alien enemies.

INTENT ON BUYING REAL ESTATE.—Caleb Cushing has gone to Spain to try to buy Cuba for Seward and Johnson. We would suggest that it may be a little difficult to determine who has the disposal of Cuba at present. Spain herself is without any established government and is likely to have a contest between the monarchists and Republicans to determine what shall be the character of her government and who shall conduct it. At the same time Cuba is in a State of insurrection and may have set up for herself before Mr. Cushing reaches Spain. As Uncle Sam is a little short of funds just now, would it not be quite as well to wait a little and perhaps Cuba will come herself. In the meantime Seward and Johnson might explain what became of the $2,000,000 and over, that went into somebody's pocket on the Alaska purchase.

SPAIN is not advancing very rapidly toward the establishment of a Democratic Government. The present state of affairs in that Bourbon cursed nation is by no means encouraging either to the friends of peace or of free Government. The monarchists still possess considerable strength and there seems to be imminent danger of a bloody civil war between the two parties. It had been well for Spain if the report of Louis Napoleon's death had been true.

THE farce known as the trial of Jeff. Davis has been on the boards during the past week and passed to a new stage. It seems to be rapidly drawing to a close. The Arch Traitor, as was designed by Andy Johnson long ago, will soon be released and go scot free. So much for punishing traitors and making treason odious.

IT is given out in certain quarters that J. Edgar Thomson having declined to be a candidate, his friends will not press him for United States Senator. The story is circulated for a purpose, and the truth lies in the opposite direction. Mr. Thomson will be pressed with all the determination the Ring that has been made up can summon. So repugnant is the idea, however, to the Republican party that special means are to be employed to disguise the intention until the trap has been securely set. Mr. Thomson is not only a candidate, but he is extremely solicitous; and a combination made up of a variety of very questionable influences is preparing to thrust him upon the Republicans in the Legislature, and even now speaks with confidence of being able to procure his election.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

We hope to hear of no buying and selling in the election of United States Senator. Let the election be made alone on merit and fitness. Let integrity especially be made a test of fitness. And in this connection let freedom from entangling alliance with rich corporations and monopolies that have axes to grind be made a requisite. We want for this high office ability and integrity combined with that freedom from all trammels that could in any way warp judgement or influence action. We want Statesmanship and not pettifogging in the United States Senate.

CONGRESS has not yet got fairly to work and will not until after the Christmas holidays. Enough however has been done to indicate that the national finances will come in for a large share of attention at the present session. The question of suffrage will absorb considerable time and the necessity for a reform in our naturalization laws will be brought to the early consideration of Congress. Altogether an unusual amount of very important legislation is likely to signalize the last session of the fortieth Congress, and the session though a short one will be an unusually busy one.

SPANISH AMERICA is again full of trouble. In Colombia the President refuses to obey a decision of the Supreme Court, and gathers an army to resist it by force. Peru is threatened with a new revolution. In Chili the Supreme Court has been impeached by the Senate, to the great delight of the Clerical party, while, on the other hand, the Liberal party are greatly excited against the Senate, and have even insulted the Archbishop of Santiago.

THE Supreme Court, according to the latest advices from Washington is likely to pronounce the Legal Tender Act unconstitutional. What effect such an announcement will have upon the national credit and business interests generally it is impossible to foretell.

The Relief needed to Manufactures.

The country, we think, looks for relief to its manufacturing interests and productive power as one of the surest means of adding to its taxpaying capabilities, to the increase of the assessable basis and securing the consequent reduction of internal taxation. One of the surest modes of this relief is by a *reduction of duties* on the importation of the *raw material*, which has to be brought here to assume, under the added labor of our home industry, a new shape and added value. It is to this result that England has been led, after many years' experience and final abandonment of contrary systems. She has found, under her present tariff, that increase of receipts and larger opportunities for employment to her citizens are both secured by the free admission of such articles. An increase of the free list so as to admit the raw material at the lowest possible rate of duty, has been of late years her constant policy, until at length all such articles as furnish a basis of labor are now admitted free. Twenty-five years ago the British tariff enumerated nearly twelve hundred articles on which specific duty was levied. This list has been reduced to less than forty at present. Yet the English revenue has enormously increased, and it has increased *in consequence* of this liberation of these articles which are required for English manufactures. The lowering or abolishing of duties on such articles thus increases occupations, opens up new branches of industry, and, by so adding to the wealth of the people, increases the basis for internal taxation and gives the ability to prosper under it.

Mr. Wells, the Commissioner appointed by the Treasury Department. to report on the condition of the country, its resources, taxable basis, rate of production, &c., so as to enable a proper adjustment of custom duties and taxation, will show, we understand, in his forthcoming report, how necessary it is that this adjustment should be made if we would not compel, under our present system, the abandonment of many branches of home industry. In consequence of the high rates of duty imposed on many raw materials, such as wool, copper, hides and the like—which are not the subject of immediate consumption, but require to be turned by labor here into a new shape for use—many branches of our manufactures will have to be abandoned, as not only unproductive, but actually causing loss to the projectors. For our rates of labor here are so high, that unless we can get the raw material as cheaply as the workmen of other countries are allowed to get it, we cannot compete with them in the production of the manufactured article, and are driven out of our own home market even for its sale. Thus it is cheaper at this moment to import and pay the high duties on many articles—on umbrellas for example—than to engage in their manufacture here, and the present high duties on the articles we have named has broken up a most profitable trade with Chili and the whole west coast of South America.

The folly of such a course is further shown by a look at the consequences of the opposite method in other countries. In France, under the president Emperor, shipping, the steam marine and foreign commerce has enormously increased—at a greater ratio than in England, even—under this very policy of bringing in free, or nearly so, every article which is, as it were, a prime necessity of labor, and which French ingenuity, taste and skill can convert into objects of use and elegance, which, in their new shape, and with largely increased value, are sent again as articles of necessity and luxury to the country from which the raw material came. The wise design of the French Government in this respect, following the English example, has been to offer every inducement to French labor, to enable it to produce the finished article at the lowest posible cost, and on which, if exported, drawback of all internal taxation is paid. so that their exporters may undersell all others in foreign ports, and so secure the markets of the world.

England levies no duty cotton for the same reason; and she exacts none on copper, although copper or wool are largely English home products. And the reason for it is proven by the result. English cotton and cloths and brass manufactures exclude in all markets our own; for our workmen are not allowed to receive the object they work up without paying a heavy duty to the Government. Nor is this paid back even if the article could be exported for sale abroad.

The non-revival of our shipping interest is in part traceable to the suicidal policy of this onerous or prohibitive duty on raw material.

To foster our market abroad, two measures are indispensable. First, such a reduction or abolition of those duties as will enable our factories and workmen to have as cheap raw material as others; and next, a drawback of all taxes or duties levied on the product or its ingredients, at different stages, to be paid on its importation. It is useless for us to attempt to tax the consumption of foreign countries by an impost to be paid or *retained*, in any way, or any thing sent there, unless it be some *natural* product of which we have the monopoly. Unless we exclusively make an article, unless we produce here something which can be produced nowhere else, we can have no monopoly of it in foreign markets except what is given by our producing it *cheaper* than any other. And it is useless for us to expect to produce any article cheaper—on the material of which we exact a duty of ten, twenty or thirty per cent. *advalorem* before it shall be given to workmen who get three times the wages they get elsewhere—or as cheaply as in England or France, where they exact none at all, or else a very small duty on the material, and then repay even that when it is exported and so not consumed at home.—*Baltimore American.*

The Power of a Court to Strike off an Attorney.

Over a year ago, the Judges of the United States District Court of the District of Columbia struck from the rolls of practicing attorneys the name of Joseph H. Bradley, for contempt of court; he subsequently applied to the United States Supreme Court for an order setting aside the order of dismissal of said Bradley, and the Supreme Court directed a rule to issue upon said court to show cause why a mandamus should not issue to compel them to restore his name to the rolls. A reply has been prepared and printed, stating that "said rule ought to be discharged, first, because said Bradley was removed from the said office of attorney of said court only after due notice had been served upon him, and he had been heard in defense, and after mature consideration by the court; that said order of the court was a judgment of the court in regard to a matter within its own exclusive jurisdiction, and not subject to review in any other court, and especially not in this form of process."

A number of precedents are quoted, and the circumstances leading to his dismissal, which, it will be recollected, was the calling of the Judge a "liar" in court, and at a subsequent time sending him a challenge to fight a duel. They add—

"Whether viewed as a contempt or as misbehavior, therefore, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia possessed exclusive jurisdiction to make the order removing Mr. Bradley from its bar, and that decision is beyond a review."

It concludes:—A court destitute of the power to protect its judges from such experiments as this upon their fears, would soon be driven from its seat; or, if possessing the power, but too pusillanimous to use it must sink into deserved contempt."

It is signed by D. R. Cartter, Chief Justice; G. P. Fisher, A. B. Olin, A. Wylie, Justices.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

IN the face of a duty of $24,00 per ton, of 2,000 lbs. for iron, and of forty-five per cent. on the invoiced value of steel, the importation of foreign railway bars has trebled within three years, showing, for the same period of nine months, in 1866, 70,405 tons; in 1867, 137,884 tons; in 1868,209,368 tons.

A NEW and most profitable source of wealth has been very lately developed in Louisiana. The rice-culture of the State was, only a few years since, confined to a few small coast-planters, whose product attracted little or no attention in the local markets. Yet now, as we learn from the New Orleans *Republican*, such success has attended the cultivation of this grain as to warrant an estimate of the Louisania crop, for this year, at an aggregate of five thousand tierces more than the entire product of the Carolinas. Large additional investments of Northern capital in the business have also recently been witnessed.

GOLD FIELDS IN NEW YORK.—The gold fields said to have been discovered near Rhinebeck, Duchess county, New York, were recently examined by a party of engineers with satisfactury results. The evidence of the existence of gold is believed to be undeniable. The ore is described as a ferruginous quartz with the metal interspersed. The veins, it is claimed, are more extensive than those of North Carolina, and form a part of the auriferous deposits extending from Nova Scotia to Georgia. The extensive outlay of capital required to work the gold mines of Georgia and the Carolinas, it is highly probeble, will also be demanded in New York.

THE *Mobile Register* says Southern planters are better off to-day than they were before the war. They are free from debt, and receiving more for their cotton than ever before. Formerly they were always one crop in debt, and belonged to their factors. Now they have learned economy, and are their own masters,

IT is reported that the authorities at Washington favor the calling in of all three and five cent pieces now in circulation, and their coinage discontinued. Complaint is made that postmasters are required to take these tokens in large quantities in payment of stamps, yet, in the settlement of their accounts, the Post office Department refuses to receive them.

THE longest artillery range on record in England, viz: 10,500 yards, was attained at Shoeburyness last month, by Whitworth's 9 inch muzzle-loader gun of fourteen tons, firing a shot of 250 lbs, with a charge of 50 lbs. It was claimed by Northern artillery officers in Charleston that the "Swamp Angel" threw three shots from below Fort Sumter into the upper part of the city, a distance of seven miles.

IT is said that investigations are now in progress at Washington to ascertain the truth in regard to the alleged corrupt use of money in order to secure the passage of the bill for the purchase of Alaska from Russia A resolution on the subject will probably be introduced in the House of Representatives early in the present session of Congress.

CONVERSION OF THE JEWS.—A vigorous effort for the conversion of the Jews is being made by the Presbyterians of Illinois. The method adopted is to distribute books and tracts among the Jewish population, which shall set forth the distinctive points of difference between Jews and Christians, to preach the gospel in public as well as in private houses, and to organize day and Sabbath schools for the special instruction of Jewish children in the truths of the Christian religion.

THE crooked and narrow streets of Boston have at last become a nuisance not to be borne by the inhabitants, and energetic efforts are being made to open wide thoroughfares in the business part of the city, to remedy the present blockade of vehicles. To carry out this measure effectively some of the old landmarks of Boston will have to be removed. A slice, it is stated, will be cut from the venerable State House.

THE Gettysburg monument, the design and contract for which were awarded to James G. Batterson, of Hartford, Connecticut, is in the works at Westerly, Rhode Island, and is nearly completed. It will be set up in the Spring. The design for the Antietam monument, furnished by Mr. Batterson, was accepted, but the contract for executing it has not yet been awarded. The design is for a colossal statue, standing on a pedestal, the height of the statue to be twenty-one feet. To cut this a block of granite weighing one hundred tons will be required, and the statue, when completed, will weigh at least eighty tons.

THE President has pardoned Benjamin F. Olid, who was convicted in the United States Court for the Southern District of New York, at the October term, 1867, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for embezzling from the Post Office Department. The pardon was recommended by Mayor Hoffman, Congressmen Brooks, Fox, Chanler and Stuart, and by nine of the jurors who pronounced him guilty. The executive clemency was extended in consequence of the previous good character of the prisoner, his present ill health, and the destitution of his wife and children.

WE learn by the New York Tribune that the East India Telegraph Company, of which Ex-Governor Curtin is the President, have perfected arrangements for commencing the construction of the line at once. But a few shares yet remain unsold, which may be procured up to the twentieth inst., when the subscription books will be closed. Whatever balance of stock there may be untaken will be subscribed by capitalists already engaged in the enterprise. An agent will at once proceed to Europe to purchase the cable, which will probably be found already manufactured.

DICKENS'S READINGS.—It has recently transpired that the reading tour of Dickens was really a venture of his American publishers, Ticknor & Fields. He was paid by them $1,000 for each reading and his expenses, and the enterprise was conducted under the joint management of Dolby for Dickens, and Osgood, their confidential clerk, for Ticknor & Fields.

It was chiefly due to the executive tact of Mr. Osgood that so notable a success was achieved. The net profits accruing to Ticknor & Fields, under this arrangement, reached $98,000; and in gratitude to the gentleman who so sagaciously managed it, the firm has recently become Fields, Osgood & Co., by the retirement of Mr. Ticknor with some $300,000, as a reward for his thirty-five years' industry,

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.—But few persons have an adequate idea of the number of immigrants annually arriving in the United States, or of the amount of wealth they bring with them. Statisticians estimate the number of immigrants from European States to this country, since 1790, at six millions five hundred thousand, and that their descendants to day number fully twenty millions, or about one-half of the entire population. From 1820 to 1830, the number of foreigners who landed on our shores was 244,490; from 1830 to 1840, 552,000; from 1840 to 1850, 1,788,300 from 1850 to 1860, 2,707,624. The annual average of immigration since 1860 is put down by Mr. Banks at 350,000, and actual investigation has proved that each immigrant—man, woman and child—represents from eighty to one hundred dollars. Thus, in the aggregate, nearly $30,000,000 in gold is added to the resources of the country annually by immigration alone. A cotemporary says: "But we must look further than the money value of the immigrant, and consider his productive capacity." Estimating his labor at five hundred dollars a year, at this rate our annual immigration would add one hundred and fifty millions a year to the cash value of the country.

FORNEY'S "Olivia" has been asking the Washington correspondents where they get their news, and received the following reply: "Why, we hunt for it; we go where it is likely to be found—to the Department, or to the White House. For instance, now, this Paraguay difficulty; Minister Washburn and all connected with it. We shall first try to pump Fred. Seward. No use going to the old man. He won't see any of us but Gobright. Probably Fred. will have little to say. Then we shall go to A. Johnson. He will tell us all we want to know. A. J. treats us well. There never was a time he hadn't something he wanted 'sent off.' When Mr. Lincoln was President we should just as soon thought of going to a private house for news; aye, sooner, than to have gone to the Executive Mansion. It is altogether different now. The President appointed, 'Data,' one of our own number, as one of his private secretaries, in order that nothing about him should be lost sight of by the people." The question was asked, "Whether Mr. Johnson did not show some preference to some particular newspaper?" "Not much; though Mr. Johnson hates the *World*. He has never forgotten that bitter article denouncing him the day of his inauguration. I don't know how we shall get along without Mr. Johnson.'

PAY OF OUR MINISTERS AND CONSULS.—The United States neither sends nor has it sent to it any minister of the "Third class of Ambassador." The biggest rank our practitioners take is "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary," which sets them as high as Franklin and John Adams. Mr. Johnson and Gen. Dix receive $17,500 apiece, each with two Secretaries of Delegation at $2,625, and $1,500 respectively. Mr. Clay, Mr. Hale, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Webb and Mr. Ross Brown, receive $12,000, and one secretary at $1,800. Our ministers to Peru and Chili get $10,000. The rest get $7,500. An interpreter in China gets $5,000. Our highest Consuls get $7,500; the most of them less than $1,500. The man who sits out in the jail of Napoleon at St. Helena, receives $1,500 for it. For $500 more he would probably go to the penitentiary. Havre is a better consularship than Paris, the first being $7,000 and the last $5,000. Calcutta is worth $5,000. Melbourne $4,000. Montreal $4,000. London $7000, Dublin only the fees, St. Petersburg $2,000, Havana $6,000.

THE Sub-Committee of the Congressional Joint Committee on Retrenchment, compris ing Messrs. Van Wycke, Jenckes, Benton and Halsey, has been in session. Among other things, they inquired into the reasons why the indictments against certain individuals, the Kentucky Bourbon Company and others, for violation of the revenue laws, were not tried; and as to the reasons for the great delay that has occurred since the cases were first put on the calendar. United States District Atorney Courtney was sworn and testified although he was ready to proceed with the trial, the delay now occasioned was by orders received by him from Washington. The Committee are endeavoring to ascertain why this interference from Washington is made to still further postpone the trial of these cases, as it is claimed the individuals thus receiving the Executive clemency have made themselves useful in making charges against certain officials obnoxious to the President, and that they stand ready to perform similar services in the future. The investigation will be resumed tomorrow.

ACCEPTING THE SITUATION.—After the election of Grant was known in south Carolina, a number of prominent Democrats, including Wade hampton, called in a body on Governor Scott, and declared their determination to accept, cheerfully, and abide by the decision of the people to stand by the State government in its acts, and to use all their influence in inducing the people throughout the State to do the same. They expressed conviction that the future prosperity of the State depended upon a unanimous and hearty support of the Government, and reliance upon the ballot-box alone in the future, as a remedy for the evils of unwise legislation. In reply, the Governor expressed the great pleasure their visit had given him, and his belief that this action on their part would do more to restore unanimity among the people, and place the credit of the State where it deserves to be, than any political expression could possibly effect.

THE Rev. Dr. McCosh, in a speech which he made before the National Christian Association, said that an Œcumenical Council of all Christians would be held in the city of New York during the autumn of next year. The object of the meeting would be to produce harmony and good feeling among all the denominations of professing Christians everywhere. Discussions were to be held upon the great leading topics which are now agitating, or may then agitate the religious world. It is not to be confined exclusively to the clergy, although some of the greatest clerical names in Christendom would be included in the roll of guests. Lord Shaftesbury had promised to be present, declaring that nothing could give him greater pleasure than to meet so many excellent persons in so good a cause. Various authors and journalists of European fame had also been invited, and were expected to attend.

TRADE MARKS.—Secretary of State has issued a proclamation, giving notice that the additionel article to the treaty of commerce between the United States and Russia, having been ratified by both parties, is now in full force. This article provides that any counterfeiting in one of the two countries of the trade marks affixed in the other on merchandise to show its origin and quality, shall be strictly prohibited and repressed, and shall give ground for an action of damages in favor of the injured party, to be prosecuted in the courts of the country in which the counterfeit shall be proven. The trade marks of citizens of the United States must be lodged in the Department of Manufactures and Inland Commerce at St. Petersburg, and the marks of Russian subjects in the Patent Office in Washington.

WHO PAID INCOME.—The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the following figures relative to income returns for the fiscal year 1867 and 1868: Number of persons who paid incomes last year in Pennsylvania, 3,182; this year 29,439. Ohio, last year, 19,618, this year, 18,172. Kentucky, last year, 5,877; this 5,555. Indiana, last year, 5,122; this 5,084. Michigan, last year, 5,616: this 9,637. Illinois, last year, 15,349; this 16,369. Wisconsin, last year, 3,900; this year, 4,544. Minnesota, last year, 11,052; this year, 10,023. Iowa, last year, 3,213; this year, 3,169. Missouri, last year, 4,531; this year, 4,942.

DIVIDING THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—The Rochester *Chronicle*, on account of the "great incompatibility existing between New York city and the rural districts, so-called," favors a division of the State. It would set off New York city and county, and the counties of Richmond, Kings, Queens and Suffolk as a separate State. To this it would give the name of Manhattan or Tammany, and retain the old name for the other part. The part set off would have nine Representatives in Congress, two Senators and eleven votes in the Electoral College. The other part would have twenty-two Representatives and two United States Senators, and twenty-four votes in he Electoral College.

SECRETARY MCCULLOCH officially reports the entire reduction of the public debt, for the year ending Nov. 1, 1868, at a little more than thirty-five millions of dollars.

New Advertisements.

1787. PROSPECTUS 1869.

THE PITTSBURG GAZETTE.

This journal enters upon the 83d year of an existence which has never been more vigorous, or rewarded by the confidence of the people with a more substantial support, than now. Always a leading newspaper of the Commonwealth, the present generation of the people, the third since the establishment of the *Gazette* in the last century, still regard it, as did their fathers, with unabated respect and with an entire reliance upon its faithful exposition of the soundest principles of political and social economy. The Proprietors need only point to the unblemished record of this journal in the past, to pledge to their fellow citizens the same fidelity to the highest considerations of duty for the future.

Our facilities, for obtaining the latest and most reliable news, increase daily. All recognize our devotion to those political principles which have recently achieved a fresh and most signal vindication before the tribunal of the people. The effective services of this journal in promoting this triumph are acknowledged by an universal assent.

The close of a momentous political struggle, and the victorious situation to which that has brought us will find the *Gazette* acting in harmony with the new Administration of the Government in its most important departments. We shall have access to the most reliable sources for early, accurate and abundant information, on all matters transpiring at the National and State Capitals, and will make the collection of such intelligence a leading specialty. Our special and regular daily reports from Washington and Harrisburg, particularly during the approaching sessions will be early, minute, uninterrupted, and from the very highest sources.

The *Daily Gazette*, at only two thirds the price charged by other journals, will give an equal amount of interesting matter, its eight broad pages making it the cheapest, as it is one of the largest, daily journals of the Commonwealth.

The *weekly Gazette*, with its days of publication so arranged as to suit all the mails from this city, will give the same matter in its forty eight columns, to all its readers, at a lower price than any other journal in the State.

Its Editorial, News, Commercial, River, Financial, Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Literary Departments will be conducted with the same earnest desire to command the public approbation, which has already been conspicuously manifested, and which confessedly regards the *Gazette* as the special organ and most reliable reporter for the leading interests of Western Pennsylvania.

The Market Reports of the *Weekly Gazette* are a standard authority in Commercial circles throughout this region. Its files are accepted as an authority for reference in the Courts of this county in important issues, to determine the rulings of prices at any given period in dispute.

TERMS, CLUBS, &c.

DAILY GAZETTE:

One Year,	$8 00
Six Months,	4 00
Three Months,	2 00

WEEKLY GAZETTE:

Single Copy, per year,	$1 50
Clubs of Five, each Copy,	1 25
Clubs of Ten, each Copy,	1 15

And One to the getter up of the Names.

Specimen Copies furnished on application to the Proprietors. Address,

PENNIMAN, REED & Co.,
Gazette Building,
84 and 86 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
18dec4t.

THE GALAXY FOR 1869.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE COMING YEAR.

A New Story by *Charles Reade*, Author of "Foul Play," "Griffith Gaunt," etc.

Also A new Story by *Mrs. Annie Edwards*, Author of "Archie Lovell," and "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman," etc. "Americanisms," By *Richard Grant White.*

The January number will commence the Seventh Volume of The *Galaxy*. The general scope and character of the magazine are so well known to the public that the publishers do not need to more than announce some of the leading points of interest which will commend The *Galaxy* to the continued favor of cultivated American readers. They may say, however, that since its enlargement last spring, The *Galaxy* contains *fifty per cent. more matter than heretofore*, and is now (with a single exception) *the largest monthly magazine published.* It is the purpose of the publishers to make it also the *best* magazine published. To this end they will secure for its pages, at whatever pecuniary cost the best literary and artistic talent now engaged, or that may hereafter be engaged, in writing for periodical literature, at home or abroad.

For the coming year, besides other attractions of which they cannot yet speak so specifically, they can now definitely announce:

A serial novel by Charles Reade, the unrivalled author, the advanced M S. of which, by special arrangement with the distinguished author they have secured for The *Galaxy*,

A new series of articles on "*Americanisms*," by Richard Grant White, whose papers on "Words and their Uses" have been more generally read and havn attracted much wider attention than any papers on a similar subject ever before published.

A series of critical papers by an acute literary critic on Living American Authors.

A new story by Mrs. Edwards, the author of "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman," and "Archie Lovell" will be commenced in the January number of the *Galaxy*.

A series of popular Scientific articles, embodying the results of the latest investigations

Articles by Dr. W. A. Hammond, one of the greatest of living authorities on diseases of the mind and nervous system.

A number of skillful writers are engaged upon articles for The *Galaxy*, discussing important Social subjects.

Mr. Eugene Benson, the brilliant essayist, will commence in the January number a series of character-studies of several of the leading journalists of New York.

In the department of Literature and Art in The *Galaxy*, reviews and criticisms will be published by the most competent critics—Richard Grant White S. S. Conant, Eugene Benson, and others.

The illustrations of The *Galaxy* will be designed by the best of American and foreign artists. W. J. Hennessy, Winslow Homer, Sol Eytinge, and others, will furnish drawings.

Among the regular contributors to The *Galaxy* are the following well-known writers: Charles Reade, Richard Grant White, Mrs. Annie Edwards, Henry James, jr., Harriet Prescott Spofford, Phœbe Cary, Horace Greeley, Eugene Benson, John S. C. Abbott, Henry T. Tuckerman, Anna Cora Ritchie, E. L. Youmans, Benson J. Lossing, C. Godfrey Leland, Mayne Reid, Theodore Tilton, Schele De Vere, Charles Dawson Shanly, Edmund C. Stedman, Olive Logan, Edward Everett Hale, Alice Cary, Caroline Chesebro, Rebecca Harding Davis, Pierre Blot, J. Franklin Fitts, D. A. Wasson, Rose Terry.

In fine, it is the purpose of the Publishers that The *Galaxy* shall be a Magazine which the cultivated American public cannot do without.

The price of The *Galaxy* is 85 cents a number, or $4 a year. Each number contains an amount of reading matter equal to most 12mo. volumes which sell at $2, every line of which is paid for by the publishers.

SHELDON & CO, Publishers,
498 and 500 Broadway, New York.
dec:18t.

THE HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY

A BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES.

Rev. JOSEPH WAUGH, A. M., Principal.
CARL F. KOLBE, Prof. Music, French, German.
COMPETENT ASSISTANTS in other departments.

None but EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL TEACHERS are employed in this institution.

Healthful and Beautiful Location.
Superb Building.
Near to the various Churches.
Gas and Water in the Building.
SESSION OPENS JANUARY 13, 1869.
20nov3mos.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.—Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, to all persons, not to tresspass on any of their respective properties, or any property in their care or possession, by lease or otherwise, by hunting, fishing, pilfering, or in any manner whatever, as (if caught) they will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law, without respect to person. Any person or persons caught on any of the above named properties, with gun, dogs, game, or anything pertaining to tresspass, shall be taken as evidence.

Thomas Rose, sr., Daniel Swartzwelter, Jacob Pennell, John Pennell, Isaac Blanklay, P. V. Redinger, Geo. W. Shafer, Joseph Morse, B. B. Steckman, H. J. Means, G. W. Means, Jonathan Perin, A. J. Steckman & B. F. Pennell, D. F. Means, John Morris. 15sep3m*

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office Nov 2, 1866

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office. Nov 2, 1866

BUY YOUR HATS & CAPS OF
4dec3m R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

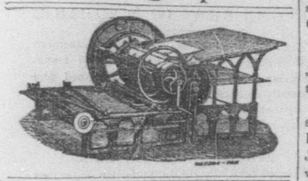
Books.

INQUIRER BOOK STORE,

The following is a catalogue of our Miscellaneous Books, which we print for the benefit of our friends who cannot get to town to see us, we will send *post-paid* to any address any of the following works, on receipt of price. Any work wanted, not in our list, we will order on the shortest notice:

Name,	*Price.*
Father Tom and the Pope	$ .50
Proverpial Philosophy, Tupper,	1.25
Hawthorne's Twice Told Tales, two vols. 1.50 each	3.00
Bryant's Poems	1.50
Halleck's Poems	1.50
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, Holmes	1.60
Longfellow's Poems complete	1.50
Alfred Tennyson's Poems complete	1.50
Whittier's Poems complete	1.60
Dicken's Works Illustrated—	
Little Dorrit	1.50
Pendennis	1.50
The Newcomes	1.75
Martin Chuzzlewit, (Dickens)	1.50
Hliver Twist Italy & Notes "	1.50
Bleak House "	1.50
David Copperfield "	1.50
Pickwick Papers "	1.50
Little Dorrit "	1.50
Nicholas Nickleby "	1.50
Our Mutual Friend "	1.50
Barnaby Rudge "	1.50
Domby & Son "	1.50
The Last Days of Pompeii, (Bulwer)	1.50
The Caxtons, "	1.50
Rich and Humble, (Oliver Optic)	1.35
Watch and Wait "	1.35
In School and Out "	1.35
Hope and Have "	1.35
Haste and Waste "	1.35
The Starry Flag "	1.35
Famous Boys and How they became Great Men	2.00
Fables of Æsop, illustrated	1.25
Gulliver's Travels, illustrated	1.25
Fighting Joe, Optic	1.50
The Young Lieutenant, "	1.50
Shamrock and Thistle "	1.50
The Red Cross	1.50
Young America Abroad "	1.50
Edgar's Crusades and Crusaders	2.50
Robinson Crusoe	1.80
German Fairy Land, Anderson	1.25
Rainbows for Children	2.25
Hints for the Nursery	1.25
Miller's Nursery Picture book,	1.50
Child's Picture Play Book	1.50
The Young Man's Friend	1.65
Poems, by J. G. Saxe,	2.50
Undine	1.25
Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, by S. Baring-Gould	1.50
Jean Ingelow's Poems, 2 vol. at $2,	4.00
The Spanish Gypsy,	1.75
The Tent on the Beach, Whittier,	1.50
Homespun or Five and Twenty Years Ago	1.75
The Guardian Angel, O. W. Holmes	2.00
Country Living and Country Thinking	2.00
The Chimney Corner, by Mrs. Stowe	1.50
The Denounced or Last Baron of Crana,	1.50
The Croppy a Tale of the Irish Rebellion	1.50
The Boyne Water,	1.50
The Peep O'Day and Crohoore of the Billhook	1.50
Queer Little People, by M. B. Stowe	1.50
The Lord Mayor of London, Ainsworth,	1.00
Arabian Nights Entertainments	2.00
New Miscellanies, by Chas. Kingsley	1.50
Artemus Ward, His Book	1.50
Looking Around, A. S. Roe,	1.50
Eskoes from Kentucky, by Petroleum V Nasby	1.60
Favorite Authors	3.50
Grimm's Goblins	2.00
Kathrina, Holland	1.50
Bitter Sweet "	1.50
Titcomb's Letters "	1.50
Coming Wonders expected between 1867 and 1875, by Baxter	1.00
Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby	1.75
Good Company	3.50
Compendium of English Literature,	2.75
Phœnixiana or Sketches and Burlesques	1.50
Three English Statesman, Pym, Cromwell and Pitt, by Goldwin Smith	1.50
Reveries of a Bachelor	1.50
Lady of the Lake	1.75
The Early Dawn	1.75
The Lovers Dictionary	3.50
Bench and Bar	2.50
The Merchant of Berlin, by Muhlbach	2.00
Henry the Eighth and his Court "	2.00
Berlin and Sans-Souci "	2.00
Frederick the Great and his Court "	2.00
Waiting for the Verdict	2.00
Louisa of Prussia and her Times	2.00
Frederick the Great and his Family	2.00
Joseph the Second and his Court	2.00
Luther's Table Talk	2.00
Gustavus Adolphus	1.00
American Songster (cloth)	50
Home Songster	50
Sailor Boys Songster	50
World of New Negro Songs	50
The Exile of Erin's Songster	50
Letter Writer	60
Boys and Girls Pet Library	$1.25
Young People's Library	70
Good Girls Library	75
The Goloshes of Fortune	75
Grand Father Goose's Melodies	75
January, February, March, April and May, by Rose Morton, each,	85
Jay's Family Prayers	90
Cedar Brook Stories	65
Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul by

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1868.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael S. Ritchey, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—D. R. Anderson, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Deibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician* —Dr. F. C. Roamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—A. J. Sansom.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—John Harris.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Post No. 102, G. A. R. meets every Thursday evening, in the second story of Lingenfelter's Law Building.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

People from every part of the county buy more or less in Bedford, therefore every business man who is wide awake and advertizes liberally wants to reach as many as possible of the people of the county. The INQUIRER has the largest circulation of any paper in the county, and is therefore the best advertising medium in the county. Business men can note the fact.

Local Affairs.

ICE—quite a number of persons are taking advantage of the late cold spell, to fill their ice-houses.

THE lot (Mrs. Duffey's) at the Corner of Pitt and Thomas streets, was sold at public sale on Friday last to D. W. Crouse, for $811.

WE call the attention of parties wishing to purchase desirable properties, to an advertisement of a desirable house and lot in Duncansville, Blair Co. Pa. and of twenty acres of land near the Chalybeate Spring.

THE attention of farmers is called to the advertisement of John W. Barndollar, Bloody Run Station. John is a clever fellow, an energetic business man, and possesses superior facilities for furnishing the commodities he advertises.

ONCE A MONTH is on hand and contains Street Tumblers, Snake eating, Death and the seasons, The impossible woman, A monster of the deep, The Prince and the Widow &c., It is one of the most entertaining, instructive, and readable magazines of the day. Address T. S. Arthur & SONS., Philadelphia.

ENLARGED—The *Tazewell Republican* now comes to us greatly enlarged and improved. Its accomplished editor, Hon. W. W. Sellers, formerly of Fulton County, deserves great credit for the ability and energy displayed in the management and improvement of his paper. Success attend him.

THE Holidays are almost upon us: Quite a number of persons in search of fine christmas presents have called at the INQUIRER Book Store, and found what they wanted.

We have still enough to supply the wants as we are constantly receiving goods from the City something new every day. Call before it is too late.

THE Good Templar festival at the Courthouse on Friday evening last was quite a success. The ladies deserve much credit for the interest they manifested in this cause. The oysters ice-cream, turkey, good hot coffee, &c were highly appreciated by their patrons. About eighty dollars were realized—"Come again"

ROBBERY—A Frenchman, in the employ of J. Rudell, tailor of this borough, on Friday last, decamped from Mrs. Jennie Zimmerman's where he had been boarding, taking with him a watch and some small change belonging to his landlady and some cloth, muslin, &., from the shop wherein he was employed.

This Knight of the shears is said to be about thirty-eight years of age, of dark complexion, with black goatee and moustaches. He claims to do a little ventriloquism. His last *role* here was rather in the way of prestidigitation.—*Blair County Radical.*

WOLVES ABOUT.—We hear it reported that on Friday last, Geo. Rittenhouse, Absolem Wagner, and others, of Granville township, were hunting deer, in Licking Creek Valley, near the big thicket, a pack of eight or ten wolves gave Mr. Rittenhouse chase. He fired, breaking the leg of the foremost, and fired again breaking its jaw. The rest of the hunters coming up with the dogs, Mr. R. was enabled, after some difficulty, to finally dispatch the ferocious varmant. It is said to have measured six feet from the tip of the tail to the nose, and an examination of its stomach showed that it had been feeding upon deer meat.—*Lewistown Democrat.*

CLEAN UP.—Our pavements are in a miserable condition, the ice and snow, have rendered them almost impassable. Ladies are compelled to stay in doors, or take the pike for it, on account of the negligence of our good people in cleaning their pavements, and men are unable to get along unless fortified with gums. This is all unnecessary and at the least is a very bad sign of civilization. Juliana street and the north side of Pitt are in a respectable condition but the rest of the side walks with a few exceptions are in a miserable condition. Every man should clean the snow and ice off his own pavement for his own benefit if his selfishness will not allow him to accommodate the public generally. There is a great deal of sickness fevers, cold &c., arising from damp foet, which might be checked or prevented altogether if our pavements were kept in a proper condition. A word to the wise is sufficient. Let us hope for an improvement.

SALE OF THE LEMNOS & BEDFORD FORGE PROPERTIES TO THE JOHNSTOWN IRON COMPANY.—In answer to inquiries concerning this sale we received the following from our friend Col. J. F. Lowry.

HOPEWELL, Bedford County, Pa., Dec. 15th 1868

JOHN LUTZ, ESQ.—*Dear sir:* Your favor of the 12th, inst., at hand and contents noted.

In relation to your inquiry in regard to the sale of the "Lemnos & Bedford Forge Properties to the Cambria Iron Company of Johnstown Pa. I would say, that the sale was consumated about the first of November last, and the price paid is generally understood to be $40,000. In regard to your inquiry as to the probabilities of this company erecting Furnaces for the purpose of smelting their ore in this valley, I cannot say, as I presume there has been no definite action taken by the company in regard to what would be their interest in the premises, *and in this particular the contributor* to the "*Bloody Run Press*" has got a head of the Cambria Company themselves, when he says, "The people of Hopewell Township, were rejoiced a short time ago in the prospect of the Johnstown Company commencing large business operations on the old Lemnos property. But those bright anticipations have been sadly blighted by the intelligence that the purchase of this property was only made for the purpose of securing the valuable ore that lies imbeded in it, with the intention of shipping it to the Company's works at Johnstown." In forming an opinion as to what the Cambria Company may eventually do, I think the citizens of Bedford county may come to a correct conclusion by the reflection that the extraordinary success attending the Cambria Company, has only been obtained by proper and judicious management, and this being true of the past it is but fair to presume that a like policy will be inaugurated in the development of the property in question. So the answer to your question will be simply found in this, that if we are able to demonstrate to the Cambria Company that it would be to their advantage to manufacture the raw material on ground where there is an abundance of coal, ore and limestone rather than to ship their ore to Johnstown over two railroads then we will have Furnaces erected and that speedily. Feeling confident that the *advantages are in our favor* let the citizens of our county who would be directly interested in the establishment of manufactures among us, awake to the importance of holding out every inducement in their power to accomplish so desirable a result, and by adopting this spirit show to this company, who have got the means and the disposition, that we wish them to come and assist us in the development of our county.

The new Furnace at Riddlesburg has progressed rapidly up to the present cold snap, which will retard operations somewhat. This Furnace is being built under the direction of David Worden, Esq., and will be found to be, when completed, one of the most substantial structures of the kind in our State.

Yours Truly, L.

DEMOCRATIC LITERATURE.—It is said that a New Englander is busily engaged selling Democratic works in this county, that the works are thrilling incidents of the Nigger and Ingin &c., and that the agent, though an entire stranger in the community is thoroughly posted as to the whereabouts of every disciple of the "lost cause" and can readily distinguish the object of his search from a radical Republican. No doubt the Democracy of Bedford County greatly feel the need of books, and it would be a favorable change in their line if they would turn their attention that way, but unfortunately the people have been gulled and flooded with such documents, as the above purport to be, that they have become entirely disgusted with them and now since they have realized that those doctrines are false by the ignominious defeat of their candidates, who upheld and preached them over the country, it is no wonder that a yank should receive the cold shoulder at the hands of what were heretofore zealous constitutional Democrats. Be sure you are getting the worth of your money, and bear in mind, that an Eastern gent distributed a few "lockets" in this vicinity on a certain occasion.

Later—at latest accounts the "Nigger Supremacy" book man who like a great number of Democrats in conformance with the instructions of their legal advisors, was defrauding the Government by doing business without a license,—but the gent was unceremoniously picked up in his swindling arrangements by Revenue officer Helm, who made him come up to the requirements of the law, to the tune of eleven dollars and fifty cents. Equal taxation 'ats all.

A COWARDLY ASSASSINATION.—On Sunday night last a most villainous, cold-blooded assassination was perpetrated at Lonaconing, the victim being Mr. Douglas Love, a Scotchman and boss-miner for the Central Coal Company. About 7 o'clock, or a little later, on the evening mentioned, Mr. Love was sitting in his own house, when some one rapped at the door; a boy attended the call, and found two men there who asked for Mr. Love: the boy invited them to walk into the house, but they declined, stating that they were on their way to Frostburg, and wanted to see Mr. Love. On hearing his name mentioned Mr. Love started for the door, and as soon as he came in sight of the men, both of them fired on him simultaneously, one of the balls entering his left breast. He immediately turned and walked into the next room for his revolver, afterwards walked back to the door, and fell, expiring in a few minutes. The cowardly assassins disappeared so quickly that no clue was obtained as to their identity, but we trust that no effort will be spared to ferret them out.

Mr. Love leaves a family, and many very warm friends to mourn his ultimate death. The event created the greatest consternation and sorrow amongst the people of that neighborhood.—*Cumberland Civilian and telegraph.*

PROGRESS.—Columbus sailed to the American coast in a four hundred ton ship, and first landed upon the island of St. Domingo. Last week a vessel from St. Domingo unloaded in New York over four hundred tons of St. Croix Rum for P. H. Drake & Co., of that city. This is but a few weeks' supply of this article, which these gentleman use in the manufacture of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS. We are informed by an exchange that Messrs. DRAKE & Co. have not advertised a dollar for a year, but that the sales of this article continue at the former enormous figure. In 1864, the receipts of the PLANTATION BITTERS were equal to those of the New York & New Haven Railroad.

A MONSTER NEWSPAPER.—The New *Independent* has recently been enlarged, and is now the largest newspaper on this continent. It contains 72 columns, each 26 inches long, or 150 lineal feet per week. It is also as good as it is large. Contains religious, commercial, political and general news, able contributions, editorials, &c., &c. Published at the low rate of $2,50 a year, with reductions to clubs, premiums, &c. Each number will contain a sermon from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Edited by Rev. Theodore Tilton. Henry C. Bowen, publisher, box 2787, New York.

HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION. Many persons in this county subscribed for and obtained the first volume of this History and the agent never returned to deliver the second. All persons wishing to complete the work by obtaining the second volume can obtain it or the complete work by leaving their orders at the INQUIRER Book Store. tf

THE SNOW—We have been keeping a look out to see how our neighbors have been faring in the storm. The result of our observations thus far has been as follows;

Snow. On last Friday night snow fell to the depth of about 15 inches. On Saturday our town was full of sleds and sleighs, and the merry jingle of bells greeted us from every side. On Sunday night more snow commenced to fall and continued falling during Monday, and we have now about 30 inches of snow, with high drifts rendering the roads impassable.—*Somerset Democrat.*

Snow. On Friday last snow fell here to the depth of one foot. On the following Monday another foot fell on top this, making two feet of snow. Monday night and all day Tuesday, a terrible storm raged, drifting the snow mountain high, and sealing up all the highways and byways in the neighborhood. The Ebensburg branch train made its last trip Monday evening—it has failed to get through since. These are some of the pleasures incident to living on The Mountain in winter. —*Ebensburg Alleghenian.*

Snow. On Friday last this region was visited by a heavy snow storm. Snow commenced to fall Friday morning, and by midnight the ground was covered to the depth of about nine inches. Saturday and Sunday the weather was quite moderate and the snow melted somewhat, but on Monday morning before daylight about four inches more of snow fell, enveloping houses, trees, and all nature in a cloak of pure white.

In the western part of the county the ground is covered to the depth of two feet, and on the railroads are drifts from six to ten feet in depth. No trains arrived from the West on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Monday night until yesterday afternoon —the drifts near Altamont forming a blockade. The trains on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad have been retarded also, and roads generally in this county are blocked up. The weather for two days has been freezing cold, with sweeping winds.—*Cumberland Civilian and Telegraph.*

The Weather. Thick and fast come the snows. Already we have had three of them. The first in November, full two feet deep. Two in December up to this date, respectively six inches and twenty inches in depth.

The first was evanescent and soon disappeared. The second came and the third followed in rapid succession and both remain with us still with a fair prospect of an indefinite sojourn.

Since the fall of the last snow (on Monday last) the weather has become exceedingly "rigid and frigid," to use the term of a 'weather wiser" has been doing his best to blockade the highways, but notwithstanding, the young folks are trying to make use of the opportunity and the merry jingle of sleighbells is continully enlivening our streets. But, oh! how cold, and wood $6,12 per cord.—*Fulton Democrat.*

Snow. On Friday last. we had a severe snow-storm, followed by a third on Sunday night. Snow fell to the depth of about 6 inches, followed by a cold snap. Thus far the season has been unusually open, with little or no ice.—*Gettysburg Star and Sentinel.*

IT TURNS OUT that it is the publishers of the Galaxy who have secured that greatest of the year's literary prizes—the new serial story, by Charles Reade, for which the popular author, it is said, is to receive fifty thousand dollars, from them and from his English publishers. The new story will be commenced early in the year. The Galaxy has also purchased the advanced sheets of the new story, by Mrs. Edwards, the author of "Steven Lawrence, Yeomon," and "Archie Lovell," two of the most successful of recent novels. This attractive serial will be commenced in the January number. With these two authors among its stars, The Galaxy promises to shine brilliantly during the coming year. Richard Grant White, whose scholarly articles on "Words and their Uses," have been doing so much for good English, is to contribute to the volume for 1869, a series of papers on "Americanisms." The Galaxy's prospectus for 1869, altogether, it offers one of the most tempting bills of fare to magazine readers ever set before an American public.

EVERY SATURDAY.—We would call special attention to Mr. Anthony Throllope's story "He knew He was Right:—The present number also contains the first of a series of papers, entitled "New Uncommercial Samples," by Mr. Charles Dickens. These will be of the same general character as the popular "Uncommercial Traveller" papers, and may be regarded as a continuation of them. The first of these is reprinted from *Advance Sheets* of Mr. Dickens's magazine, *All the Year Round*, and the succeeding papers will be promptly reproduced for the readers of Every Saturday in the same way. Fields, Osgood & Co., Publishers, Boston.

EVERY MONTH is a magazine of light and amusing literature and is presented to the reading public, as an agreeable supplement to the more ponderous and heavily laden monthlies. The publishers are determined to prove that a magazine can be made very cheap and at the same time well worthy of being retained on the tables, or of finding a place in the library of every family in the Country. Terms, $1,50. C. H. Jones & Co., 108 Fulton Street, New York.

BIG HOGS.—Sanner's big hog was slaughtered last week, and weighed 547 pounds. He was just seventeen months old and is said to have consumed in his lifetime but a little over $30 worth of feed. Had he been kept until the age of two years and been heavily fed he would certainly have reached 700 pounds.

Mr. J. H. Pisel also killed two hogs, fifteen months old one of which weighed 452 pounds, and the other 400 pounds. Here are three hogs averaging less than sixteen months, and weighing nearly 1,400 pounds. —*Somerset Democrat.*

The largest porker we have yet heard of in this section of country was slaughtered by Mr. John Anderson at Bedford Springs a few days ago. It netted 411 pounds.

Wont our friends send us reports of their heavy porkers and let us know who raise the biggest ones?

Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.

MR. EDITOR:—If our Citizens wish first rate accommodations during their necessary stays at Huntingdon on their way to and from the Eastern and Western cities, they cannot do better than to tarry at this Excellent House, kept by our warm hearted friend Col. Joseph Morrison. If first rate fare, comfortable rooms, assiduous attention, and kind efforts to make guests enjoy themselves, deserve remuneration in the way of a large patronage, then "mine Host" of the "Exchange" is amply and justly rewarded, for his exertions to do his duty as a Landlord, for his house is always full. H.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

MARRIED.

On the 16ht inst., at the Lutheran parsonage, by the Rev. J. Q. McAtee, Mr. W. A. BOOR, of Bedford, to Miss CARRIE R. BIDDLE, of Martinsburg, Blair co. Pa.

On the 13th inst., near St. Clairsville, by the Rev. J. Peter, Mr. ANDREW BLACKBURN to Miss ANNIE BALTZLEY, both of Bedford co.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. J. Q. McAtee, Mr. JOSEPH STARR to Miss SUSAN BEEGLE, both of Pleasant Valley.

On the evening of the same day, at the Parsonage in Bedford, by the same, Mr. JOSEPH REISLING, to Miss JENNIE HOFFMAN, both of Bedford.

DIED.

On the 5th inst, in Bedford tp., Mr. SIMON IMLER, aged 21 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1869, for distribution, gratis, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive National Calendar.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and may be had for the asking. Send for copies to the Central Manufactory, at Pittsburgh, Pa., or to the nearest dealer in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village of the United States. 11dec1m.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA Monday, Dec. 14—The flour market continues remarkably quiet, the home trade buy very sparingly and only of the higher grades, of which the supply is light small sales of superfine at $5 50a 575 per barrel; extras at $6a6 75; Northwestern extra family at $7 75a8 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $9a10 75, and fancy at $9a11. There is no change in rye flour or cornmeal. Small sales of the former at $7 75a8 per barrel.

There is but little demand for wheat, and no change from last week's figures. Small sales of fair and good red at $1 90a2, and amber at $2 10a2 25 per bushel. Rye is in demand, and has again advanced; 800 bushels Pennsylvania sold at $1 60a1 61, and buyers now ask $1 65. The receipts of corn have fallen off, but the demand is limited; sales of 4,000 bushels damp and some yellow at 90ca$1, changing at $1 in the cars, and 500 bushels new white at 94c; old yellow may be quoted at $1 20. Oats are held very stiffly, and sales of western are reported at 74a79c: some light Pennsylvania sold at 65c. Barley may be quoted at $2 05, and malt at $2 25a2 35. Whisky is dull but steady at $1 01a1 04 for wood and iron bound pkgs.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

AGENTS WANTED.—$75 TO $200 PER MONTH!!! or a commission from which twice that amount can be made by selling the Latest Improved COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, PRICE $18.00. For Circular and Terms address C. BOWERS & CO.
18dec 320 South Third Street, Phil'a.

FARMERS AND OTHERS are respectfully informed that I have made extensive preparations by means of which I am enabled to supply, at all times,

ROCK AND GROUND PLASTER,

at my Warehouse. *Also,*

LIVERPOOL AND AMERICAN SALT.

18de3m JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The subscriber appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County to make distribution of the moneys in the hands of John W. Lingenfelter, Esq., administrator of the estate of John W. Beeler, dec'd, amongst those entitled to the same by law, and to examine and settle any exceptions that may be filed against the account of said administrator, will attend to the duties of his appointment, an SATURDAY, the 2d day of January, 1869, at his office in Bedford, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

18dec1t JNO. P. REED, Auditor.

PRIVATE SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The following lot of ground, situate in the town of Duncansville, Blair co., Pa., fronting on Main street, (or Turnpike) 75 feet, and extending back 180 feet, more or less, and having thereon erected a large two story BRICK HOUSE, with basement and kitchen, and good cellar, frame Blacksmith and Wagon-Maker's Shop, frame stable and other out-buildings, with fruit of different varieties on the lot. This would be a good stand for a Tavern or Boarding House, being convenient to the Rolling Mill and Nail Factory, and the Railroad. The House is in good repair and very pleasantly situated, with water at the door.

Also, A lot of SIX ACRES, near the Chalybeate Spring, one mile from the town of Bedford, with a Log House thereon erected. Adjoining lands of Chenowith, Amos, Shannon and others.

Also, 14 acres of Timber Land, adjoining the Colfelt farm, and convenient to good roads.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN LUTZ,
INQUIRER OFFICE,
or J. G. BRIDAHAM,
18dec tf Bedford, Pa.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas James W. Frazier did present his petition setting forth that his father William Frazier, lately died intestate, leaving a widew, Catharine Frazier and issue four Children, surviving him, to wit: Henry Frazier, residing in Somerset co., Pa, James (petitioner,) residing in Bedford county, and Benjamin and John Frazier, residing in the State of Indiana; that said intestate died seized of a tract of land situate in the township of Juniata, in said county of Bedford, containing two hundred acres, more or less, about fifty acres cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a log weather-boarded dwelling house, log barn and other out buildings, an orchard thereon. Adjoining lands of William Kinsey, Jonathan Cable, Jacob Mowery, James Burns, Jas. W. Frazier and Mathias Onstadt, and praying the Court to award an inquest, to make partition according to the prayer of the petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition on the premises, on Tuesday, the 12th day of January A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons may attend if they see proper.

13dec1t ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.

SETTLEMENT OF THE BOUNTY ACCOUNT OF MIDDLE WOODBERRY TOWNSHIP, FOR THE YEAR 1864.—The Auditors of Middle Woodberry township met at the hotel of Hon. Wm. G. Eicholtz, in Woodberry, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, and proceeded to audit the Bounty Accounts of Ephraim Longenecker and Jacob S. Bassler, Supervisors and Collectors of the Bounty Tax for the year 1864, with the following result, viz:

EPHRAIM LONGENECKER, DR.

To whole amount of his share of tax on Duplicate		$3381 98
	CR.	
By amount of uncollectable tax	$796 85	
By amount paid over to Treasurer per vouchers,	2006 97	
By amount of escape list	200 10	
By amount of per centage at 2½ per cent	84 55	3088 47
		$293 51
Int. from 24th December 1864 to 12th December, 1868		69 85
Bal. due by Longenecker		$363 36

JACOB S. BASSLER, DR.

To whole amount of his share of tax on Duplicate		$5237 78
	CR.	
By am't of uncollectable tax	$2239 68	
By am't paid over to Treasurer per vouchers	1950 40	
By am't of escape list	162 40	
By am't of per centage at 2½ per cent	129 95	4482 43
		$755 35
Int. from 25th December 1864 to 12th December, 1868		179 77
Bal. due by Bassler		$935 12
" " " Longenecker		363 36
Whole amount due township		$1298 48

The undersigned auditors having thoroughly examined and audited the Bounty accounts of the said Ephraim Longenecker and Jacob S. Bassler, Supervisors and Collectors of the Bounty Tax for the year 1864, certify that the above is a correct and true statement of the same.

Given under our hands this 12th day of December, A. D. 1868.

JOHN KEITH,
JACOB CARPER,
Attest: Auditors.
J. R. DURBORROW, Clerk. 18dec4t

THE FARMERS' BOOK.

140 beautiful and useful illustrations. 750 octavo pages. Showing just what every farmer wants to know:

HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY.

Send for circular giving full descriptions.

FARMERS! FARMER'S SONS!

Experienced Book Agents and others, wanted to take this book to every Farmer in every community. Business permanent. Pays from $150 to $200 per month according to experience and ability. Address, JEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. 21aug6m

New Advertisements.

$1.000 REWARD! $1,000

WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY MAN WHO CAN PRODUCE AS

LARGE AND AS CHEAP

A STOCK OF GOODS AS

G. R. OSTER & CO.

who are now receiving and opening at their Spacious New Store, the most extensive and varied assortment of new CHEAP

WINTER GOODS

ever opened in Bedford, purchased under favorable circumstances since the great break down in prices, and will now offer them to CASH buyers, both wholesale and retail, at much lower prices than the same kind can be bought for in Bedford county. Country Storekeepers will find an opportunity of sorting up their stocks, if only a single piece is wanted, at wholesale prices.

SPECIAL.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

In ladies dress goods, such as Striped and Chene Mohair, Striped plaid, Shot and Chene Poplins in changeable effects, for suits and walking dresses, all that look at them 'cry they are cheap. Extra heavy mixed Melange Poplins and ne plus ultra Repellants for suits, Empress Cloth, English Serges, Epinglines and corded Poplins, in brown, steel, violet, purple, wine green, garnet and bismark. They are beauties. All you have to do is look at them, and your own judgment will say buy. French Merinoes, Coburgs, Wool Delaines and Alpacas in all the new colorings, best American Delaines and Armures in the new stripes, and palka dots, very desirable.

CALICOES!

10000 yards of beautiful calico prints that won't fade, at 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15 and 16 cents.

MUSLINS!

Piles of bleached and unbleached muslins, at 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 20 cents.

FLANNELS!

You have all heard no doubt of our cheap flannels. It is all over town. The ladies talk about it as much as of the coming holidays; all wool flannels at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 and 60 cents.

FURS, SHAWLS, &C.

Ladie's Furs, Shawls, Grand Duchess, Lady Belle, pretty Balmoral and Hoop Skirts. Corsets, guaranteed to stand enough of pressure to break a rib every week. Ladies' Breakfast Shawls, Merino Vests, Hoods, Gloves and Hosiery.

UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, &C.

Men's Wool and Merino Undershirts and drawers. Woolen and White Overshirts, Comforts, Neckties, scarfs, collars, &c.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.

A large and varied assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Velvet Cord, Blankets, Ginghams, Checks, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, table Diapers, Napkins, Doylies, and Towels, decily cheap.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Don't our Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes strike you as cheap. A whole rig at our store from tip to toe and wont cost you much.

CARPETS AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Wool filling and all wool ingrain carpets, venitian entry and stair carpets, and floor oil cloths.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.

Choice Java, Laguayra and Rio coffee. Choice French Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong and Japan Tea.

A full line of sugars and syrups. A choice assortment of tobaccos and segars. In a word everything you want. All are invited to call and see for themselves. No trouble to show goods whether you wish to buy or not. Terms cash unless otherwise specified. G. R. OSTER & CO.
18dec:3m

FORNEY'S

WEEKLY PRESS.

THE GREATEST RADICAL PAPER,

The most extensive and freshest Political News—The best Agricultural Department—The latest Markets—And the best original Reading Matter.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY PRESS.

One copy, one year	$ 2 00
Five copies	9 00
Ten copies, and one copy to the getter up of the club	15 00
Twenty copies, and one copy to the getter up of the club	27 00
Fifty copies, and one copy to the getter up of the club	55 00
Ten copies, to one address, and one copy to the getter up of the club	14 00
Twenty copies to one address, and one copy to the getter up of the club	25 00
Fifty copies to one address, and one copy to the getter up of the club	50 00
One hundred copies to one address, and one copy of the *Tri-Weekly Press* to the getter up of the club	100 00

All orders should be addressed to John W. Forney, Editor and Proprietor, S. W. corner Seventh and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for specimen copy. dec:18:4t

FEARFUL BREAKDOWN!

ECONOMY BEING GREATLY NEEDED AT THE PRESENT TIME, IT IS THE DUTY OF ALL TO BUY WHERE THEY CAN BUY THE CHEAPEST, HENCE

G. R. OSTER & CO.

WISH TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC THAT THEY ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

NEW WINTER GOODS,

EVER OPENED IN BEDFORD, ALL PURCHASED SINCE THE GREAT BREAKDOWN IN PRICES, AND WILL NOW OFFER THEM TO **CASH** BUYERS, BOTH WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT MUCH LOWER PRICES THAN THE SAME CAN BE BOUGHT FOR IN BEDFORD COUNTY. COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY OF SORTING UP THEIR STOCKS, IF ONLY A SINGLE PIECE, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Bedford, Dec. 11, 1868.

BLOODY RUN

MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra ap11p:1y.

New Advertisements.

IF YOU WANT—

SLEIGH BELLS,
SLEIGH BASKETS,
SLEIGH RUNNERS,
STEEL SLEIGH SOLES,
BUFFALO ROBES, AND
HORSE-BLANKETS, go to

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE.

A fine stock of SKATES for Ladies and gentlemen.

A beautiful lot of
LAMPS, LANTERNS AND CHIMNEYS,
DOUBLE-BARRELLED SHOT-GUNS
AND PISTOLS,
CONCENTRATED LYE,
DOBBINS' AND CASTILE SOAP,
FANCY SOAPS,

A superior article of LUBRICATING OIL for machinery,

A fine lot of AXES, SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS & STUFFERS, Cheap.

If you want a BRASS OR BELL-METAL KETTLE,
If you want the best CLOTHES WRINGER,
If you want DEMIJOHNS, all sizes,
If you want GUM SHOES, for Horses,
If you want a plain set of GRASS MATS, for doors,
If you want a cheap HARNESS, (cheap,)
If you want WAGON WHIP,
If you want CARRIAGE or BUGGY WHIPS,
If you want a RIDING WHIP,
If you want a WOODSTOCK WHIP,
If you want LASHES,
If you want CARRIAGE or FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
If you want ENAMELED LEATHER,
If you want a CHAMOIS SKIN,
If you want HOUSE or GONG DOOR BELLS,
If you want all kinds of CAN and TUB PAINTS,
If you want WHITE LEAD and OILS,
If you want SPRINGS and AXLES,
If you want STEEL and STEEL WIRE,
If you want PICKS and MATTOCKS,
If you want WATER PIPE,
If you want SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS,
If you want BOWS, BUGGY-TOPS, PROPS, &c.
If you want CROSS-CUT and MILL SAWS,

In short, everything that people may want in the Hardware line may be had at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,

BEDFORD, PA.

PATTERSON'S FLOUR FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST SUCCESSFUL FAMILY PAPER IN THE UNION.

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the press.

The model newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned for itself a right to its title, "a journal of civilization."—*New York Evening Post.*

Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and printers, and publishers are turned to dust." *N. York Evangelist.*

The best of its class in America.—*Boston Traveller.*

Harper's Weekly may be unreservedly declared the best newspaper in America.—*The Independent.*

The articles upon public questions which appear in Harper's Weekly from week to week form a remarkable series of brief political essays. They are distinguished by clear and pointed statement, by good common sense, by independence and breadth of view. They are the expression of mature conviction, high principle, and strong feeling, and take their place among the best newspaper writing of the time.—*North American Review.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869. TERMS:

Harper's Weekly, one year.....$4 00

An extra copy of either the *Magazine, Weekly,* or *Bazar* will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20 00.

Subscriptions to *Harper's Magazine, Weekly,* and *Bazar,* to one address for one year $10 00; or two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year $7 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The annual volumes of *Harper's Weekly,* in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 each. A complete set, comprising eleven volumes, sent by express, at the rate of $7 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser. Volume XII ready January 1st, 1869.

The postage on *Harper's Weekly* is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post office. Address

no4t HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD On and after Wednesday, Sept 16, 1868, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Accom	Mail.	STATIONS	DOWN TRAINS. Accom	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE4.35	LE 9 05	Huntingdon,	AR9.20	AR4.21
4.40	9.12	Long Siding	9.12	4.16
4.56	9.25	McConnellstown	8.54	4.00
5.04	9.33	Pleasant Grove,	8.47	3.52
5.21	9.49	Marklesburg,	8.30	3.40
5.40	10.05	Coffee Run,	8.14	3.25
5.49	10.13	Rough & Ready	8.05	3.17
6.06	10.28	Cove,	7.50	3.04
6.10	10.32	Fisher's Summit	7.46	3.00
AR6.27	10.55	Saxton,	LE7.30	2.46
	11.13	Riddlesburg,		2.16
	11.21	Hopewell,		2.09
	11.39	Piper's Run,		1.49
	12.00	T

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

viction of the rightfulness of republican institutions, and an intense desire to secure them. The attempt, however, to establish republics there encounters many obstacles, most of which may be supposed to result from long indulged habits of colonial supineness and dependence upon European monarchical Powers. While the United States have, on all occasions, professed unwillingness that any part of this continent, or of its adjacent islands, shall be made a theatre for a new establishment of monarchical power, too little has been done by us, on the other hand, to attach the communities by which we are surrounded to our own country, or to lend even a moral support to the efforts they are so resolutely and so constantly making to secure republican institutions for themselves. It is indeed a question of grave consideration whether our recent example is not calculated to check the growth and expansion of free principle, and make those communities distrust, if not dread, a government which at will consigns to military domination States that are integral parts of our Federal Union, and, while ready to resist any attempts by other nations to extend to this hemisphere the monarchical institutions of Europe, assumes to establish over a large portion of its people a rule more absolute, harsh and tyrannical than any known to civilized Powers.

The acquisition of Alaska was made with the view of extending national jurisdiction and republican principles in the American hemisphere. Believing that a further step could be taken in the same direction, I last year entered into a treaty with the King of Denmark for the purchase of the islands of St. Thomas and St. John, on the best terms then attainable, and with the express consent of the people of those islands. This treaty still remains under consideration in the Senate. A new convention has been entered into with Denmark, enlarging the time fixed for final ratification of the original treaty.

Comprehensive national policy would seem to sanction the acquisition and incorporation into our Federal Union of the several adjacent continental and insular communities as speedily as it can be done peacefully, lawfully and without any violation of national justice, faith or honor. Foreign possession or control of those communities has hitherto hindered the growth and impaired the influence of the United States. Chronic revolution and anarchy there would be equally injurious. Each one of them, when firmly established as an independent republic, or when incorporated into the United States, would be a new source of strength and power. Conforming my administration to these principles, I have on no occasion lent support or toleration to unlawful expeditions put on foot upon the plea of republican propagandism, or of national extension or aggrandizement. The necessity however, of suppressing such unlawful movements clearly indicates the duty which rests upon us of adapting our legislative action to the new circumstances of a decline of European monarchical power and influence, and the increase of American republican ideas, interests and sympathies.

It cannot be long before it will become necessary for this Government to lend some effective aid to the solution of the political and social problems which are continually kept before the world by the two republics of the island of St. Domingo, and which are now disclosing themselves more distinctly than heretofore in the island of Cuba. The subject is commended to your consideration with all the more earnestness because I am satisfied that the time has arrived when even so direct a proceeding as a proposition for an annexation of the two republics of the island of St. Domingo would not only receive the consent of the people interested, but would also give satisfaction to all other foreign nations.

I am aware that upon the question of further extending our possessions it is apprehended by some that our political system cannot successfully be applied to an area more extended than our continent; but the conviction is rapidly gaining ground in the American mind that, with the increased facilities for intercommunication between all portions of the earth, the principles of free government, as embraced in our Constitution, if faithfully maintained and carried out, would prove of sufficient strength and breadth to comprehend within their sphere and influence the civilized nations of the world.

The attention of the Senate and of Congress is again respectfully invited to the treaty for the establishment of commercial reciprocity with the Hawaiian Kingdom, entered into last year, and already ratified by that Government. The attitude of the United States towards these islands is not very different from that in which they stand towards the West Indies. It is known and felt by the Hawaiian Government and people that their Government and institutions are feeble and precarious; that the United States, being so near a neighbor, would be unwilling to see the islands pass under foreign control. Their prosperity is continually disturbed by expectations and alarms of unfriendly political proceedings, as well from the United States as from other foreign powers. A reciprocity treaty, while it could not materially diminish the revenue of the United States, would be a guaranty of the good will and forbearance of all nations until the people of the islands shall of themselves, at no distant day, voluntarily apply for admission into the Union.

The Emperor of Russia has acceded to the treaty negotiated here in January last for the security of trade marks in the interest of manufactures and commerce. I have invited his attention to the importance of establishing, now while it seems easy and practicable, a fair and equal regulation of the vast fisheries belonging to the two nations in the waters of the North Pacific ocean.

The late treaties between the united States and Italy for the regulation of consular powers and the extradition of criminals, negotiated and ratified here during the last session of Congress, have been accepted and confirmed by the Italian Government. A liberal consular convention which has been negotiated with Belgium will be submitted to the Senate. The very important treaties which were negotiated between the United States and North Germany and Bavaria, for the regulations of the rights of naturalized citizens have been duly ratified and exchanged, and similar treaties have been entered into with Kingdoms of Belgium and Wurtemburg, and with the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt. I hope soon to be able to submit equally satisfactory conventions of the same character now in the course of negotiation with the respective governments of Spain, Italy and the Ottoman Empire.

Examination of claims against the United States by the Hudson Bay Company and the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on account of certain possessory rights in the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington, alleged by those companies in virtue of provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of June 15, 1846, has been diligently prosecuted, under the direction of the joint international commission to which they were submitted for adjudication by treaty between the two Governments of July 1, 1863, and will it is expected, be concluded at an early day.

No practical regulation *concerning* colonial trade and the fisheries can be accomplished by treaty between the United States and Great Britain until Congress shall have expressed their judgment concerning the principles involved. Three other questions, however, between the United States and Great Britain remain open for adjustment. These are the mutual rights of naturalized citizens, the boundary question involving the title to the island of San Juan, on the Pacific coast, and mutual claims arising since the year 1853, of the citizens and subjects of the two countries for injuries and depredations committed under the authority of their respective governments. Negotiations upon these subjects are pending, and I am not without hope of being able to lay before the Senate, for its consideration during the present session, protocols calculated to bring to an end these justly-exciting and long-existing controversies.

We are not advised of the action of the Chinese Government upon the liberal and auspicious treaty which was recently celebrated with its plenipotentiaries at this capital.

Japan remains a theatre of civil war, marked by religious incidents and political severities peculiar to that long isolated empire. The Executive has hitherto maintained strict neutrality among the belligerents, and acknowledges with pleasure that it has been frankly and fully sustained in that course by the enlightened concurrence and co-operation of the other treaty Powers, namely, Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, North Germany and Italy.

Spain having recently undergone a revolution marked by extraordinary unanimity and preservation of order, the Provisional Government established at Madrid has been recognized, and the friendly intercourse which has so long happily existed between the two countries remains unchanged.

I renew the recommendation contained in my communication to Congress dated the 18th July last—a copy of which accompanies this message—that the judgment of the people should be taken on the propriety of so amending the Federal Constitution that it shall provide—

1st. For an election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people, instead of through the agency of electors, and making them ineligible for re-election to a second term.

2d. For a distinct designation of the person who shall discharge the duties of President in the event of a vacancy in that office by the death, resignation or removal of both the President and Vice President.

3d. For the election of Senators of the United States directly by the people of the several States, instead of by the Legislatures; and

4th. For the limitation to a period of years of the terms of Federal judges.

Profoundly impressed with the propriety of making these important modifications in the Constitution, I respectfully submit them for the early and mature consideration of Congress. We should, as far as possible, remove all pretext for violations of the organic law, by remedying such imperfections as time and experience may develop, ever remembering that "The Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all."

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus communicated to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommended for their consideration such measures as have seemed to me necessary and expedient. If carried into effect, they will hasten the accomplishment of the great and beneficent purposes for which the Constitution was ordained, and which it comprehensively states were "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense; promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." In Congress are vested all legislative powers, and upon them devolves the responsibility as well for framing unwise and excessive laws, as for neglecting to devise and adopt measures absolutely demanded by the wants of the country. Let us earnestly hope that before the close of our respective terms of service, now rapidly drawing to a close, an all-wise Providence will so guide our counsels as to strengthen and preserve the Federal Union, inspire reverence for the Constitution, restore prosperity and happiness to our whole people, and promote "on earth peace, good will toward men."

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, December 9, 1868.

Miscellaneous.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR,

FOR THE

RENOVATION OF THE HAIR.

THE GREAT DESIDERATUM of the AGE!

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the Hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color and the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the fallicies are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts longer on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

28Aug:1y B. F. HARRY, Agt.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS

No. 35 S. Third Street, Philadelphia,

GENERAL AGENTS

FOR THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FOR THE

STATES OF PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000,000,

and is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third Street,
21aug1yr PHILADELPHIA.

FARMERS!!!

TRY THE

ALTA VELA

PHOSPHATE.

IT CONTAINS THREE PER CENT. OF

AMMONIA,

AN AMPLE QUANTITY TO GIVE ACTIVITY WITHOUT INJURY TO THE VEGETATION, AND A LARGE PER CENTAGE OF SOLUBLE BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME, POTASH, AND SODA. THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF A

COMPLETE MANURE

PRICE $56.00 PER TON OF TEN BAGS TWO HUNDRED POUNDS EACH.

Ask your neighbor about it. Send for a pamphlet, and give it a trial. Address the

ALTA VELA GUANO CO.,
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
T. M. LYNCH, Agent, Bedford, Pa. 2July:1y

DOBBINS'

ELECTRIC BOOT POLISH

MAKES A LASTING SHINE,

Those who black their boots on Saturday urday night with ordinary blacking, don't have much shine on Sunday, as the polish fades off: but the shine of

DOBBINS' BLACKING

Lasts Saturday night and all day Sunday.

IT BEATS ANY OTHER BLACKING MADE.

Manufactured only by J. B. Dobbins, at his immense Soap and Blacking Works, Sixth street and Germantown avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale by T. M. LYNCH, Bedford. 27nov3m

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, 48 North Front Street, Philadelphia. 4sep1yr

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy conditton, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and public speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does CURE, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from the torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all around the world.

☞ Price, $1 per bottle. ☜

4decly B. F. HARRY, Agent.

DR. TAYLOR'S

OLIVE BRANCH BITTERS.

A MILD AND AGREEABLE

TONIC STIMULANT,

STOMACHIC and CARMINATIVE

BITTERS,

EXTRACTED ENTIRELY FROM

HERBS and ROOTS.

HIGHLY BENEFICIAL IN

DYSPEPSIA,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

and LOSS OF APPETITE;

AND AN EXCELLENT

CORRECTIVE

FOR PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DISORDERS OF THE BOWELS, FLATULENCE, &C.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DEPOT, NO. 413 MARKET ST., PHID'A.

J. K. TAYLOR & CO.

25sep1y

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

THESHING MACHINES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r

REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR,

IMPROVED.

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.
It causes the Hair to Curl Beautifully.
It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.
It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.
It stops Hair falling out.
It keeps it from changing Color by age.
It restores Grey Hair to its original Color.
It forces the Hair and Beard to grow.
It is always beneficial and never injurious.

Sold in 8 oz. bottles at $1 each, by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere; at wholesale by the leading Wholesale Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines in New York and other cities. 2oct10w

WASHINGTON HOTEL FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers this well known Hotel property, situated on the corner of Juliana and Pitt streets, Bedford, Pa., at private sale until September 1, after which time, if not sold, it will be offered for rent. The building is

FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER IN TOWN

and is one of the

MOST FAVORABLY LOCATED

in Southern Pennsylvania. Persons wishing a

GOOD HOTEL PROPERTY

will do well to give this their attention.

For terms or further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.

31julytf MICHAEL LUTZ.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.

aug5, '64:tf.

LIVERY STABLES, in rear of the "Mengel House," Bedford, Pa.,

MENGEL & BURNS, Proprietors.

The undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Sporting Wagons, or anything in the Livery line of business, in good style and at moderate charges. Terms: Cash, unless by special agreement.

jan24'68:tf. MENGEL & BURNS.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

YANKEE NOTIONS, BUDGET OF FUN PHUNNY PHELLOW, NICK NAX, ant all the other funny papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

EVERYBODY in want of WALL PAPER examines the stock at the Inquirer Book Store.

Books.

THE INQUIRER

BOOK STORE,

opposite the Mengel House,

BEDFORD, PA.

The proprietor takes pleasure in offering to the public the following articles belonging to the Book Business, at CITY RETAIL PRICES:

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS:

Dream Life,
Reveries of a Bachelor,
Bryant's,
Halleck's,
Jean Ingelow's,
Tupper's,
Poe's,
Milton's,
Whittier's,
Longfellow's,
Tenneyson's,
Bayard Taylor's,
Walter Scott's,
Wadsworth's,
Grey's Poems,
100 Selections;
Two Marriages;
The Initials;
Phœnixiana;
A. Ward, his Book;
Nasby's Letters;
Dictionary of Quotations;
Macauly's England;
Homespun;
Kathrina;
Bittersweet;
Enoch Arden;
Tent on the Beach;
Snow Bound;
Country Living;
Companion Poets;
Tom Brown at Rugby,
Baker's Secret Service; and many others.

NOVELS:

Miss Mulbach's, Dicken's (25 cent edition),
Marryatt's, Sir Walter Scott's (25c edition),
Miss Ellen Pickering's, G. W. M. Reynold's,
Eugene Sue's, Alexander Duma's,
Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer's, D'Israeli's,
Wilkie Collin's, George Sand's,
Mrs. Henry Wood's, Wild Western Scenes,
Widow Bedott Papers, Caxton's,
Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures, Guardian Angel,
Pendennis, The Newcomes,
Young America Abroad, Robinson Crusoe,
Initials, Early Dawn,
Major Jones' Courtship, Charcoal Sketches,
Travels of Major Jones, &c. &c. &c.

BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS, &C.:

Large Family Bibles,
Small Bibles,
Medium Bibles,
Lutheran Hymn Books,
Methodist Hymn Books,
Smith's Dictionary of the Bible,
History of the Books of the Bible;
Pilgrim's Progress, &c. &c. &c.
Episcopal Prayer Books,
Presbyterian Hymn Books,

SCHOOL BOOKS:

A B C Cards,
Primers,
Osgood's Speller,
Raub's Speller,
Osgood's 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th, and 5th Readers,
Brook's Normal Primary, Normal Mental, Elementary, and Normal, Written Arithmetics,
Mitchell's New First Lessons, New Primary, and Intermediate Geographies,
Brown's First Lines, and English Grammars,
Warren and Mitchell's Physical Geographies,
Lossing's Common School History of the United States,
Webster's Pocket, Common School, and Unabridged Dictionaries,
Cleveland's Compendium of English Literature,
Cleveland's Compendium of American Literature,
Cleveland's Literature of the 19th Century,
Coppee's Academic Speaker,
Sergeant's Standard and Intermediate Speakers,
Young American Speaker,
Western and Columbian Orator,
Schoolday Dialogues,
Northend's Dialogues,
Exhibition Speaker,
American School Dialogue Book,
Payson, Dunton, and Scribner's Copy Books, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, &c.

TOY BOOKS.

Cinderella,
Mother Goose,
Old Mother Hubbard,
Little Red Riding Hood,
The House that Jack Built,
Grand Father Goose's Rhymes, &c.

STATIONERY.

Congress, Legal,
Record, Foolscap,
Letter, Congress Letter,
Sermon, Commercial Note,
Ladies' Gilt, Ladies' Octavo,
Mourning, French Note,
Bath Post, Damask Laid Note,
Cream Laid Note, Envelopes, &c.

BLANK BOOKS.

Day Books, Ledgers,
Account Books, Cash Books,
Pocket Ledgers, Time Books,
Tuck Memorandums, Pass Books,
Money Books, Pocket Books.

INKS AND INKSTANDS.

Barometer Inkstands,
Gutta Percha,
Cocoa, and
Morocco Spring Pocket Inkstands,
Glass and Ordinary Stands for Schools,
Flat Glass Ink Wells and Rack,
Arnold's Writing Fluids,
Hover's Inks,
Carmine Inks, Purple Inks,
Charlton's Inks,
Eukolon for pasting, &c.

PENS AND PENCILS.

Gillot's, Cohen's,
Hollowbush & Carey's Payson,
Dunton, and Scribner's Pens:
Clark's Indellible, Faber's Tablet,
Cohen's Eagle,
Office, Faber's
Guttknecht's, Carpenter's Pencils, &c.

PERIODICALS.

Atlantic Monthly,
Harper's Magazine,
Madame Demorest's Mirror of Fashions,
Eclectic Magazine,
Godey's Lady's Book,
Galaxy,
Lady's Friend,
Ladies' Repository,
Old Guard,
Our Young Folks,
Appleton's Railway Guide,
Nick Nax,
Yankee Notions,
Budget of Fun,
Jolly Joker,
Phunny Phellow,
London Punch,
Lippincott's Magazine,
Riverside Magazine,
Northern Monthly,
Waverly Magazine,
Ballou's Magazine,
Gardner's Monthly,
Harper's Weekly
Frank Leslie's Illustrated,
Chimney Corner,
New York Ledger,
New York Weekly,
Wilke's Spirit of the Times,
Harper's Bazar,
Every Saturday,
Living Age,
Pen and Pencil,
Putnam's Monthly Magazine,
Arthur's Home Magazine,
Oliver Optic's Boys and Girl's Magazine &c.

Constantly on hand to accommodate those who want to purchase living reading matter.

Only a part of the vast number of articles pertaining to the Book and Stationery business, which we are prepared to sell cheaper than the cheapest, are above enumerated. Give us a call. We buy and sell for CASH, and by this arrangement we expect to sell as cheap as goods of this class are sold anywhere.

JOHN LUTZ.

June 19, 1868.

Books &c.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

ALBUMS,

CHROMOS.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Invite the attention of the trade to their extensive assortment of the above, of their *own publication, manufacture and importation.*

We publish over Four Thousand subjects of Stereoscopic Views, including:

Niagara, Housatonic,
Catskills, Delaware,
Hudson, Instantaneous,
White Mountains, Cuba,
Washington, New Grenada,
Saratoga, Venezula,
West Point, The Andes,
Mammoth Cave, China,
Central Park, Japan,
Trenton Falls, England,
Great West, &c. &c.

Our imported Views embrace a large assortment, including the choicest productions of Wm. England, G. W. Wilson, Lamy, and other eminent photographers, consisting of

Switzerland, Spain,
Rhine, Tulleries,
Pyrenees, St. Cloud,
Paris, Trianon,
England, Crystal Palace,
Scotland, Tyrol,
Ireland, Herculaneum,
Wales, Fontainebleau,
Pompeii, Compeigne,
Germany, Versailles,
Austria, Naples,
Italy, Rome, &c. &c.

ALSO, THE LANDS OF THE BIBLE,

A new and intensely interesting series. Also, Illuminated and Transparent Views, in great variety. We are also exclusive Agents in America for "FERRIER'S GLASS VIEWS," of which we have a splendid assortment. Agents for Frith's Series of 8 1-4 x 6 1-2 in. Photographic views in Switzerland, the Rhine, England, Scotland, Wales &c. &c.

STEREOSCOPES.—We manufacture very largely, and have a large stock of the best styles at the lowest rates.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.—Our Manufacture of Albums is well known throughout the country as superior in quality and beauty to all others.

All we sell are made in *our own Factory*, and our styles are different from those of any other maker. Buyers should not fail to see our stock before making their purchases.

CHROMOS.

These beautiful pictures, that *that cannot be distinguished from the most beautiful Oil Paintings*, at one tenth their cost, we import largely from Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna and Rome, and supply the trade at the lowest rates.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
501 Broadway, N. Y.,
Importers and Manuf'rs of Photograp. Materials.
18sep4m

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW [Conser.]
EDINBURGH REVIEW [Whig.]
WESTMINISTER REVIEW [Radical.]
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW [Free-Church.]
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE [Tory.]

These periodicals are ably sustained by the contributions of the best writers on Science, Religion and General Literature, and stand unrivalled in the world of letters. They are indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, and to every reading man, as they furnish a better record of the current literature of the day than can be obtained from any other source.

TERMS FOR 1867.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

CLUBS.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

POSTAGE.

Subscribers should prepay by the quarter, at the office of delivery. The POSTAGE to any part of the United States is *Two Cents* a number. This rate only applies to current subscriptions. For back numbers the the postage is double.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1868 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1867. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1868, will receive, gratis, Blackwood, any *two* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1867 inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1867, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly*, for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also *Blackwood* for 1866, for $2.50.

☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
140 Fulton St., N. Y.

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, pos paid, $8. dec.21:

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.

Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the

INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.

CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.

ELECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This College holds three sessions each year. The first session commences October 8th, and continues until the end of January: the second session commences February 1st. and continues until the beginning of May: the third session continues throughout the summer months.

It has an able corps of twelve Professors, and every Department of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.

Every facility in the way of illustrations, morbid specimens, herbarium, chemical and philosophical apparatus, microscopes, instruments of the latest invention for physical examination and diagnosis will be provided.

Splendid Hospital and Clinical Instruction are afforded: free tickets to all our City Hospitals are provided: Dissecting Material abundant at a nominal cost.

Perpetual Scholarships are sold for $60.

Send for circular.

THE ELECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Published monthly, contains 48 pages of original matter. Price $2 per annum. The largest, finest and most progressive Medical Journal in the United States. Special inducements to the getter up of Clubs.

Beautiful premium engravings, valued at $3, given to every subscriber.

Specimen copies sent free, on application. Address JOHN BUCHANAN,

227 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

may29:1yr.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large